

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
READING ROOM



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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Quarterly Journal

OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

VOL. 5

FEBRUARY 1948

NO. 2

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
READING ROOM



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Canons of Selection

I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

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The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions

Volume 5

FEBRUARY 1948

Number 2

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The Jefferson-Adams Correspondence in The Adams Manuscript Trust

THE story of the friendship, falling out, and reconciliation between the second President of the United States and his successor has been told often, if only partially, because it is a dramatic story in itself and one in which many strands of our early political and intellectual history as a nation are interwoven. Thanks to recent action by the Adams Manuscript Trust of Boston, the documentation for that appealing and many-sided relationship is now virtually complete. Acting for the trustees, Mr. Henry Adams has generously granted permission for copies of the Jefferson-Adams correspondence and related papers, which have been microfilmed for *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* now in progress at Princeton University, to be transmitted to the Library of Congress. The original negative of the film, containing about 900 exposures (338 documents), has now been received in the Library and is available to scholars. A checklist of its contents has been prepared in the editorial office of *The Jefferson Papers* and accompanies the film.

The heart, and indeed the bulk, of this series of papers is the correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The delegate from Virginia and the delegate from Massachusetts admired each other from the period of their first collaboration on the committee to draw up a declaration of independence in June 1776; la-

bored together in Europe for the Confederation in the next decade; were gradually sundered by the storms of partisan politics in the 1790's, so that a complete silence fell between them from 1801 to 1812; but were reunited at another period of national crisis by a Pennsylvanian, Dr. Benjamin Rush, who loved them both. The correspondence that ensued, as the two philosopher-statesmen, who were giants in the epistolary art as well as in government and general learning, strove to explain themselves to each other, would be accepted as one of the greatest of American literary monuments if it were published in full.¹

The Adams family being then, as later, a coalition of talents, Jefferson was early brought into contact with other members of it. The main file of the second and third Presidents' correspondence in the custody of the Adams Manuscript Trust is supported by a considerable number of letters between Jefferson and Mrs. Adams from 1785 to 1817, and between Jefferson and John Quincy Adams from 1805 to 1826. There are also some miscellaneous letters and papers by or relating to Jefferson that

¹ Of the 332 letters known to have been exchanged by the two men, 196, or about 60%, have been published. Many of those "published," however, appear only as extracts in *The Correspondence of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (1812-1826)*, edited by Paul Wilstach, Indianapolis [1925].

found their way for one reason or another into the Adams family archives. Outstanding among the miscellanea is the famous copy made by John Adams of Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence.

The Jefferson letters to the three major Adamses in the Adams Trust number 155, virtually all of them holograph. The letters from the Adamses to Jefferson, in the form of letter-book copies, amount to 167, of which all but ten are John Adams' letters in his own hand or in those of various amanuenses, who were usually members of his family. The total of 322 letters in the Trust falls appreciably short of the total number known to have been exchanged by these correspondents. The files of The Jefferson Papers at Princeton now contain photocopies of 409 separate letters that passed between them, deriving from a number of sources, but principally from Jefferson's "official papers" in the Library of Congress and, of course, the Adams Trust.² The difference in the totals is largely explained by Abigail Adams' failure to keep copies of her letters to Jefferson while they were writing one another frequently between London and Paris, and by an evident gap in John Adams' personal letter books during the 1790's. With important exceptions, some of which are noted below, the letters in the Adams Trust file duplicate those in the Jefferson file in the Library of Congress. But the value of obtaining and using duplicates in correspondence of this importance cannot be overemphasized. To be sure, textual vari-

ations do not appear to be notable in this case. But comparison between recipients' copies and retained copies has ascertained and corrected dates in many instances, has provided more legible texts in others, and has brought to light a number of missing enclosures (for example, the interesting series of accounts between Jefferson and the Adamses, enclosed in his letters to Abigail Adams in 1786 and 1787). As archivists know, retained copies of letters sometimes contain docketing or other memoranda of significance. A noteworthy example in the Adams Trust file may be mentioned. In 1804, when Jefferson's daughter Maria (Mrs. John Wayles Eppes) died, Mrs. Adams, who had cared for Maria when she came to Europe in 1786, broke the silence between Quincy and Washington and wrote President Jefferson a letter of condolence, which she signed as one "who once took pleasure in Subscribing Herself your Friend." Upon this hint, Jefferson replied; and several exchanges followed, in which Jefferson tried, quite unavailingly, to soothe his correspondent's wounded feelings. The retained copy of the last letter in the series, that of Mrs. Adams dated October 25, 1804, bears the following note. Short and deliberately non-committal as it is, it nevertheless says much: "Quincy Nov. 19. 1804. The whole of this Correspondence was begun and conducted without my Knowledge or Suspicion. Last Evening and this Morning at the desire of Mrs Adams I read the whole. I have no remarks to make upon it at this time and in this place. J. Adams."

Among the distinctively "new" materials (that is, papers existing in unique and unpublished copies) found in the files of the Adams Trust are, as one might expect, a number of letters from Jefferson to John Adams written before Jefferson obtained his copying press in the summer of 1785. The first of these, dated from Williamsburg,

² Only five letters entered in Jefferson's Epistolary Record as written to, or received from, these three correspondents are still unlocated. They are: John Adams to Jefferson, Oct. 10, 1785, Jan. 9, 1788, July 30, 1815; Abigail Adams to Jefferson, Feb. 11, 1786; and Jefferson to Abigail Adams, Jan. 7, 1787. Information on the whereabouts of these letters would be gratefully received by the Editors of The Jefferson Papers, Princeton University Library.

December 17, 1777, describes in some detail the debate in the House of Delegates previous to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. Jefferson observed that the Articles would be more palatable to the opposing faction in Virginia if Congress were to pass a resolution clarifying the ninth article, respecting the treaty-making powers of Congress. Indeed he urged such a clarifying action, but Adams had already left York, where Congress was in session; and Jefferson's letter was forwarded by James Lovell in a letter of December 30, also present here, that contains interesting comment on Virginia's ratification. The next "new" letter, written from Boston, June 19, 1784, to Adams in France, reveals that Jefferson had hastened to Boston to embark for Europe "in hopes of having the pleasure of attending Mrs Adams to Paris and of lessening some of the difficulties to which she may be exposed." Having arrived too late for this purpose, he now planned to return to New York and sail on the next French packet, with the expectation of arriving in Europe in mid-August or a little later. However, the letter that follows, written "On board the Ceres off Scilly. July 24. 1784," informed Adams that when Jefferson had written from Boston, "it had not then been suggested to me, & being no sailor it did not occur to myself, that even from a London-bound vessel I might get ashore off Ushant or elsewhere on the coast of France. On receiving this information I took my passage with Mr Tracy in this vessel, leaving Boston the 5th. instant and having had a most favorable run am now as you will see above, and on the lookout for a vessel to take me off." He expected to see the Adamses in a fortnight. This he did, and was with them for the next nine months, at the end of which Mr. and Mrs. Adams and daughter Abigail left Paris for London with little anticipation, on the Minister's part at least, of pleasure or success

from this new and arduous mission. The mutual esteem and affection that steadily ripened between Jefferson and the Adams family may be measured by reading two new letters (May 25 and June 2, 1785) from Jefferson to Adams immediately after they had separated. The Adamses, it appears, had beguiled their rather tedious trip with a copy of *Notes on the State of Virginia* presented by the author. "I fear," wrote Jefferson upon hearing this, "the ladies have had a more triste journey than we had calculated on. The poverty of the country & distress of the drought would of course produce this effect. I am the more convinced of this as you say they have found amusement in my notes. They presented themselves to their notice under fortunate circumstances. I am happy if you find any thing in them worthy your approbation. But my country will probably estimate them differently. A foreknowledge of this has retarded my communicating them to my friends two years.—But enough of them. The departure of your family has left me in the dumps."

The other new letters of the diplomatic period are mostly short and of a more or less official character. Three letters from Jefferson to Adams (July 31, August 17, and September 19, 1785), the cipher texts of which were previously available, contain decodings, by the younger Abigail, that were not hitherto accessible. For the presidential years there is only a formal, but not unmeaningful, note from Adams, February 20, 1801, apprising Jefferson, in order to save him trouble and expense, what carriages and horses belonging "to the studd of the President's household" were being left in the stables of the Executive Mansion. In the long and splendid sequence of letters following the reconciliation in 1812, only two gaps in Jefferson's own files needed, happily, to be filled. One of these is now filled by a letter from Adams, October 28, 1814, introducing the

Reverend Mr. Edward Everett, "probably the first literary Character of his Age and State." Everett was eager to see Jefferson's library, which Adams hoped had not yet been "translated to Washington." He went on to add a half-serious, half-jocular comment that is characteristic of his epistolary style at its best. Debate on the transfer of Jefferson's library to the Nation was going on in Congress during this month, and in the course of the debate certain Federalists professed to think that the writings of Voltaire were both politically and theologically unsuitable for a collection of books to be administered and used by the Congress of the United States. Adams' observation

was: "By the way, I envy you that immortal honour: but I cannot enter into competition with you for my Books are not half the Number of yours: And moreover; I have Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke, Hume Gibbon and Raynal, as well as Voltaire."

Nevertheless, John Adams' books (which have found a home in the Boston Public Library) would have made as good company for Jefferson's books as the present group of his family papers now does for Jefferson's papers in the Library of Congress.

LYMAN H. BUTTERFIELD
*Assistant Editor, The Papers
of Thomas Jefferson*

The Manuscript Poems of Alfred Edward Housman

MRS. Gertrude Clarke Whittall's notable gift to the Library in 1940 of the manuscript poems of the late A. E. Housman was described in the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for that year as containing all that had been preserved of the poet's notebooks, including every early draft known to be extant, and many later drafts and fair copies. The notebooks themselves had been described in detail by Laurence Housman, the poet's brother and literary executor, in his preface to *More Poems* (1936), and in his biography, *A. E. H.* (1937). There, in his analysis of the contents of the volumes, he listed 731 pages of manuscript in four notebooks distinguished by the letters A, B, C, and D, to indicate roughly their chronology.

When received by the Library the collection had been radically changed both in content and in form. The four notebooks described by Laurence Housman had disappeared, and in their stead were seven groupings of unbound sheets of folio size, 165 in all. The first six groupings, or "notebooks," as they were called, were lettered in order from A to F. The seventh was unlettered. Attached to 149 of the sheets were 266 manuscript pieces: rough drafts, later drafts, fair copies, and fragments of the poet's writings. These manuscript pieces were not hinged to their mounting sheets, but were glued fast to them. Many of them carried the pagi-

nation numbers of the four original notebooks, and were obviously clippings from them. The remaining 16 folio sheets contained fair copies written directly upon them.

The difference between the number of notebook manuscripts in existence at the time of A. E. Housman's death in 1936, and the number of notebook manuscripts received some four years later, when Mrs. Whittall's gift of the *corpus poeticum* of A. E. Housman was delivered to the Library of Congress, must be understood to represent the fulfillment of the poet's wish that all of his manuscripts below a certain standard should be destroyed.

In 1945, Robert Penn Warren, at that time Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress, suggested that the collection be examined with a view to determining whether the adhesive used in fastening the manuscript pieces to the folio sheets would not, in the course of time, have deleterious effects. The examination which followed disclosed not only that deterioration was likely to occur from contact with the adhesive, but that additional writing appeared to exist on the reverse side of many of the pieces.

Following the report of these findings, it was decided that all manuscripts should be removed from the sheets to which they were fastened, cleaned of adhesive, and repaired, and that they should then be hinged and remounted on their original

sheets, without disturbing the order of the pieces as arranged when the collection was received.

The work was undertaken by the manuscript repair shop in the Library, and was completed on June 12, 1945. It was found that of the 266 pieces previously glued to the mounting sheets, 136 contained legible writing on the verso side. These pieces, both recto and verso, have since been subjected to minute examination, compared with all available information concerning the original notebooks, and identified.

Of the sixty-three poems in *A Shropshire Lad*, all but four are represented in some form, many in more than one version. No manuscripts were found for SL XXVI, "Along the field as we came by," SL XLI, "In my own shire, if I was sad," SL LIV, "With rue my heart is laden," and SL LXIII, "I hoed and trenched and weeded."

Of the forty-one poems in *Last Poems*, all of them, save one, and the Epigraph were found. LP XXXVII, "These, in the day when heaven was falling," was missing.

Of the forty-eight poems in *More Poems*, forty-two and the Epigraph were found. MP V, XIV, XIX, XXII, XXXIX, and XLVIII were missing.

Thirteen of the twenty-three poems under the heading "Additional Poems," in *The Collected Poems of A. E. Housman* (1940), were included. Of these, AP III, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, and XVIII were printed in *A. E. H.*; XXII, "R. L. S." and XXIII, "The Olive," first appeared in *The Academy*, in 1894, and *The Outlook*, in 1902, respectively.

In addition to the poems listed above, the collection contains certain miscellaneous manuscript pieces, among which should be

mentioned the dedicatory poem for the first volume of Housman's *Manilius*, in Latin elegiacs, addressed to his friend, M. J. Jackson; and the following verses which appeared in *A. E. H.*: "Gross weighs the mounded marl," introductory lines to barbed commentaries designed "for the slaying of false reputations," and "Hallelujah," a delightful example of the poet's nonsense rhymes, both from Part I, "A Memoir"; also, "I knew a Cappadocian," from Part II, "Letters"; and "Fragment of an English Opera," and "Fragment of a Didactic Poem on Latin Grammar," from Part IV, "Light Verse and Parodies."

Since the poems in the "notebooks" do not follow the sequence of the printed editions, and since versions of the same poem frequently appear in different "notebooks," sometimes in fragmentary form and without title or other identification, separate indexes have been prepared by the Library for the poems of *A Shropshire Lad*, *Last Poems*, *More Poems*, "Additional Poems" in *Collected Poems*, and for the manuscripts listed under "Miscellanea." Separate indexes have also been prepared for each of the seven notebooks, or groupings. The entire collection, including the indexes, was microfilmed in August 1947.

The Housman manuscript drafts in the Library of Congress, as distinct from the publisher's manuscripts in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the British Museum, derive their peculiar interest and value from the opportunity which they afford for study of the unerring craftsmanship of a great perfectionist through the successive stages of his revisions. In this sense, probably no collection of any poet of comparable stature is of greater importance.

HENRY BROWN DILLARD
Assistant, Manuscripts Division

The Leonard Kebler Gift of Washington Irving First Editions

M. LEONARD KEBLER, of Bronxville, New York, whose generous gifts of Cervantes and Dickens rare editions have been described in previous numbers of this *Journal*,¹ has placed the Library once again in his debt. Recently he presented to us a collection of the writings of America's first literary "great," Washington Irving, comprising fine copies of almost all the first editions of his works published during his lifetime,² a number of the original parts of writings which appeared serially, several interesting Irving manuscripts, and some of his secondary and posthumous publications. Most of the volumes are attractively covered by morocco slip-cases or solanders, making a collection

which pays Irving the honor due one of our foremost American authors.

Thanks to copyright requirements, to gifts of important collections, and to the interest that nineteenth-century Librarians of Congress had in acquiring Americana, the Library's holdings in American literature are very respectable. For most authors of recognized stature we have a large percentage of first and later editions, more than enough to satisfy all but the most exacting demands. But for most American authors we do not have bibliographic completeness, and a check of our collections reveals individual lacks. The Kebler gift fills in a number of these gaps. In addition, it gives us fine copies of many books which, though already in the Library, have been read almost into disrepair through frequent use over the years.

Washington Irving's literary career spanned more than half a century, beginning in 1802, when he was not yet twenty, with sketches contributed to the *Morning Chronicle* and *The Corrector* in his native New York, and ending with the monumental life of his childhood hero, George Washington (1855-59). The Kebler gift, besides supplying editions which we lacked, is a panoramic offering of Irving's literary record, showing its low points as well as its peaks. It was in his "miscellanies" of sketches and gentle satires that he probably achieved his happiest writing; his historical studies, both the serious and the art-

¹ Francisco Aguilera, "The Kebler Addition to the Don Quixote Collection," *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, vol. 2, no. 2 (Feb. 1945), pp. 11-22; and "Further Additions to the Cervantes Collection," *ibid.*, vol. 4, no. 1 (Nov. 1946), pp. 7-9; Edwin B. Knowles, Jr., "A Rare Quixote Edition," *ibid.*, vol. 3, no. 2 (Feb. 1946), pp. 3-5; Frederick R. Goff, report on rare books acquisitions, *ibid.*, vol. 4, no. 3 (May 1947), pp. 97-100.

² The collection includes all of the first editions listed on pp. 5-44 of *Washington Irving; a Bibliography*, compiled by William R. Langfeld with the bibliographic assistance of Philip C. Blackburn (New York, 1933), with the exception of: *The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell*, of which the Library already has a copy; *The Life of Oliver Goldsmith* (1840), represented in the collection by Irving's better version of 1849; and some of the parts of *Salmagundi* and *The Sketch Book*.

fully whimsical, are still well regarded today; he produced several notable biographies; his accounts of the then little-known American Northwest have recognized value as early original narratives; yet, in obeisance to conventional styles of his day and the obligation to earn money, he did a considerable amount of hack writing which is now roundly condemned in learned works of literary criticism. A fault to which he was frequently prone was continuing to work a popular vein up to and beyond the point where his real inspiration gave out. On the other hand, one can read his better writings with genuine pleasure in their grace of style, charm of sentiment, and gentle wit—qualities which brought him applause from his countrymen as the foremost of their authors and won surprised awakening across the Atlantic to the realization that an indigenous American literature of real quality might be in the making.

Noteworthy among the early items in the Kebler gift is *Salmagundi; or, the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and Others*, a series of sketches published irregularly in twenty pamphlet numbers, the first dated Saturday, January 24, 1807, and the last Monday, January 25, 1808. They were written jointly by Irving, his brothers, and their brother-in-law, James Kirke Paulding, leading lights of the group of New York wits who styled themselves "The Nine Worthies of Cockloft Hall" and signed their offerings with such fanciful pen names as "Anthony Evergreen," "Will Wizard," "Pindar Cockloft, Esq.," and "Mustapha Rub-a-Dub Keli Khan." Some of the spirit of these sketches in the manner of the *Spectator* may be seen in the lead-off article (by Irving and Paulding) in which it is declared that "Our intention is simply to instruct the young, reform the old, correct the town, and castigate the age; this is an arduous task, and therefore we undertake it with confidence."

Salmagundi was the first sustained attempt to hold up New York life to satire and established a tradition still carried on with success today.

Salmagundi was so popular that many of its parts went through several editions. In the Kebler collection are four of these original, uncut, paper-covered numbers: the second edition of No. III and first editions of Nos. VIII (see illustration), XIV, and XVI. A bound set, two volumes in one, contains the third edition of No. I, the second of No. II, and first editions of all the remaining eighteen, together with a portrait of "Launcelot Langstaff" as the frontispiece in what bibliographers identify as the fifth state. Finally, there are five numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, and 7) of the second series of *Salmagundi*, published in Philadelphia and New York in 1819, an unsuccessful attempt by Paulding alone to duplicate the popular triumph of earlier days.

The success of *Salmagundi* in holding up a satirical mirror to New York's ways spurred Irving to write *A History of New York . . . by Diedrich Knickerbocker* (2 vols., New York, 1809), the classic blend of fact and extravagance which has been called the "first completely original American non-scholarly book" and "the first great book of comic literature written by an American." The copy presented to the Library is an especially fine one, in the original brown mottled-sheepskin binding. Wretchedly printed, with many faults of style and matter that Irving came in time to deplore, the first edition is nonetheless treasured because it exhibits the youthful Irving, free of the impulses of cautious revision and re-editing which he later applied to his early writings.

That Irving during this period was accustomed to turn his drafts over to the printer without much re-working is suggested by an interesting association item, a leaf of the original autograph manuscript

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SALMAGUNDI;

OR, THE
WHIM-WHAMS AND OPINIONS

OF
LAUNCELOT LANGSTAFF, ESQ.
AND OTHERS.

In hoc est hoax, cum quiz et jokesez,
Et smokem, toastem, roasteem folksez,
Fee, faw, fum. *Psalmanazar.*

With baked, and broil'd, and stew'd, and toasted,
And fried, and boil'd, and smok'd, and roasted,
We treat the town.

NO. VIII.] *Saturday, April 18, 1807.*

BY ANTHONY EVERGREEN, GENT.

“In all thy humors, whether grave or mellow,
Thou’rt such a touchy, testy, pleasant fellow ;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee—nor without thee.”

“NEVER, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant
has there been known a more backward spring.”
‘This is the universal remark among the almanac
quidnuncs, and weather wiseacres of the day ; and
I have heard it at least fifty-five times from old
mrs. Cockloft, who, poor woman, is one of those
walking almanacs that foretel every snow, rain, or
frost by the shooting of corns, a pain in the bones,
or an “ugly stitch in the side.” I do not recollect,
in the whole course of my life, to have seen the
month of March indulge in such untoward capers,
caprices and coquetties as it has done this year :
I might have forgiven these vagaries, had they
not completely knocked up my friend Langstaff,

Leaf from Original Manuscript of Irving's *History of New York* (1809).
Gift of Mr. Leonard Kebler.

of *Knickerbocker's History*,³ very few sheets of which are now in existence. (See illustration.) It consists of a folio sheet formed from pasting together three smaller ones. While there are some corrections and deletions in the author's hand—all of them later embodied in the text of the first edition—they are comparatively few, and the manuscript bears testimony to Irving's fluency.

The first and most famous of Irving's "miscellanies" was *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.*, which contained "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and one or two other familiar tales which have become a permanent part of the Nation's literature. Published serially in the United States in 1819-20 and in book form in England in 1820, it was an immediate success in both countries; and, as Van Wyck Brooks has pointed out, it established itself so clearly as a model of clear, charming prose that it was used for more than a century as a first reader for students of the English language throughout the world, displacing Addison's *Spectator* as a teaching tool. Included in the Kebler collection is a fine copy of the sixth part of *The Sketch Book* (New York, 1820), containing "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," in the original brownish-tan paper covers, with all the correct bibliographical points. With this addition, the Library now has five of the seven parts in their first printing. There is also a copy of the complete work, bound in contemporary calf and containing the second editions of each of the original seven parts.

Other Irving "miscellanies" in the Kebler gift are: the first American and first English editions of the very popular *Bracebridge Hall, or The Humorists*, published in 1822 in New York and London on May 21 and 23, respectively, both of them in-

teresting bibliographically because Irving revised the English text while the book was being prepared for the press; the four original parts, in almost intact paper wrappers, of *Tales of a Traveller*, published in New York and Philadelphia on August 24, September 7 and 25, and October 9, 1824, a work that was so severely dealt with by the critics that Irving temporarily retired from all literary effort; and *Wolfert's Roost, and Other Papers* (New York, 1855), a collection of previously published sketches, unusual in that it was comparatively free from the revising to which Irving subjected much of his other youthful writing. The copy of *A Book of the Hudson* (New York, 1849), another volume of collectanea, has interest for its binding as well as its content. In the bindings of some copies there is an inset portrait of Rip Van Winkle asleep, with his dog patiently squatting behind him. This copy is of a different issue, showing Rip still sleeping, his hat a little farther askew, and his dog now fast in slumber also, apparently having given up the effort to waken his master. Unfortunately, no evidence is at hand to prove which issue was later.

The Kebler gift offers excellent copies of Irving's able books on the history, legends, and heroes of Spain, written for the most part while he was attached to the United States Embassy at Madrid. At the suggestion of Alexander H. Everett, American diplomatic envoy to that country, Irving decided to undertake an English adaptation of Don Martín Fernández de Navarrete's *Colección de los viajes y descubrimientos* (of Columbus), with which Everett had been so pleased that he had purchased two copies "for the National Library."⁴ This resulted in the charming, painstaking, admirably wrought *A History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus*. The

³ The manuscript contains about fifteen percent of the "Preface," beginning with p. xix, 8th line from the bottom of the page, and ending with the passage at the foot of p. xx.

⁴ Quoted in Stanley T. Williams, *The Life of Washington Irving*, vol. I (New York, 1935), p. 303.

three-volume set presented to the Library is the first American edition, published in New York in 1828. While the title was deposited for copyright on January 24 it is difficult to determine whether this edition was actually published before the English edition, which was issued in London on February 8.

A Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, which Irving began while still engaged on the biography of Columbus, was tied down less solidly to historical fact and reflected his growing impulse to treat Spanish tradition from the point of view of a lover of legend. "I have made a work out of old chronicles, embellished, as well as I am able, by the imagination, and adapted to the romantic taste of the day," he wrote to a friend when the book was published. The Kebler collection contains both the first English edition (with the customary two pages of advertisements dated February 1829) and the first American (issued on April 20), which had a somewhat different text. Comparison of the title pages recalls an obscure but interesting story. To allow himself more latitude in interlarding satire with grave recounting of history Irving invented a fictitious "Fray Antonio Agapida" as the supposed author of the book, a kind of Spanish counterpart of his old love, Diedrich Knickerbocker. The title page of the American edition carries the words "By Fray Antonio Agapida" and conveys the impression Irving wanted to give; but unfortunately the English publisher, John Murray, anxious to squeeze extra profit from the drawing-power of Irving's name, inserted "By Washington Irving" in bold capitals on the English title page, giving the author many an angry moment.

Irving's two other major works on Spanish themes, *Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus* (Philadelphia, 1831) and *The Alhambra* (Philadelphia, 1832), are also present in the Kebler gift.

The latter, begun in Madrid in 1828 but not published until after his return to the United States, has been called a Spanish *Sketch Book*, for it consists of forty-one brief pieces drawn against the background of the ancient Moorish palace at Granada, leisurely re-creating bits of legend and tradition, and interspersing fragments of the author's own experiences.

Irving's Western narratives were introduced in one of the miscellanies not described above, *The Crayon Miscellany*, three parts of which were published at Philadelphia during 1835. The copies presented to the Library are especially fine ones, in the original cloth with white paper labels intact; the first two bear the book-plate of Robert Traill Spence Lowell and the third is a presentation copy to him, signed twice by James Russell Lowell. No. 1 of *The Crayon Miscellany* consists of *A Tour on the Prairies*, based on a trip Irving had made to the West shortly after his return to America, when he was casting about adventurously in search of new themes. To some readers, particularly his English public, it was rather startling to see his writings change locale. A supercilious English reviewer commented in mock amazement: "What! Washington Irving a buffalo-hunter on the Prairies! . . . It is but as yesterday we saw this Washington Irving in London a quiet, gentlemanly, *douce*, little, middle-aged man . . ."⁵ But Irving's genuine interest in the frontier country resulted in at least one other narrative of enduring value: *Astoria*, the first American edition of which (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1836) is in the Kebler gift. This rich and dramatic account of John Jacob Astor's fur-trading empire was written with free access to many papers of Astor's which have since been destroyed. Another interesting effort which Irving produced along these lines is *The Rocky Mountains*:

⁵ *Fraser's Magazine*, October 1835, p. 409.

or Scenes, Incidents, and Adventures in the Far West (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1837), a somewhat romanticized biography of Captain Benjamin Louis Eulalie de Bonneville and an account of his explorations of the northwestern frontier. More commonly this is known as *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A.*, the title which appears in all but the first and one other American edition.

Irving's biographical writings, uneven in quality, are represented by five additional items in the Kebler gift: the first book edition of the *Biography of James Lawrence, Esq.* (New Brunswick, 1813), reprinted from the *Analectic Magazine* for August and September, 1813, a hasty effort to celebrate the American naval hero whose death-cry "Don't give up the ship!" had caught the popular fancy a few months before; the *Biography and Poetical Remains of the Late Margaret Davidson* (Philadelphia, 1841), a conventional tear-jerker produced during one of Irving's hack-writing periods when he was relying successfully on his facile pen and established reputation to hold his adherents; *Oliver Goldsmith* (New York, London, 1849), a painstaking rewriting of the biography of one of his literary mentors which he had essayed with much less care in 1825 and 1840; *The Lives of Mahomet and His Successors* (2 vols., London, 1850), more of a digest of sources than a piece of creative literature; and the crowning work of Irving's old age, the *Life of George Washington* (5 vols., New York, 1855-59), in which he fulfilled an ambition he had conceived more than thirty years before. As the title page of the first volume indicates, it was originally planned as a three-volume work, but two more were required before

Irving had said his full say on his boyhood idol. Though open to criticism today on the grounds of embellishments, its air of conscious "gentility," and occasional inaccuracies, it nevertheless remains sound in most of its facts and is still the most readable work of literature about Washington. Accompanying the Kebler copy is a page from the original manuscript, which was split up after Irving's death and distributed among many hands.⁶

Before closing this account, mention must also be made of an extremely interesting five-page autograph letter included in the collection. When Irving wrote it, on August 15, 1820, he had been abroad five years and was destined to be away from his country for twelve more. Addressing his old friend Henry Brevoort, Jr., with whom he had made many a quiet journey along the Hudson in younger days, he sounded this note of graceful nostalgia:

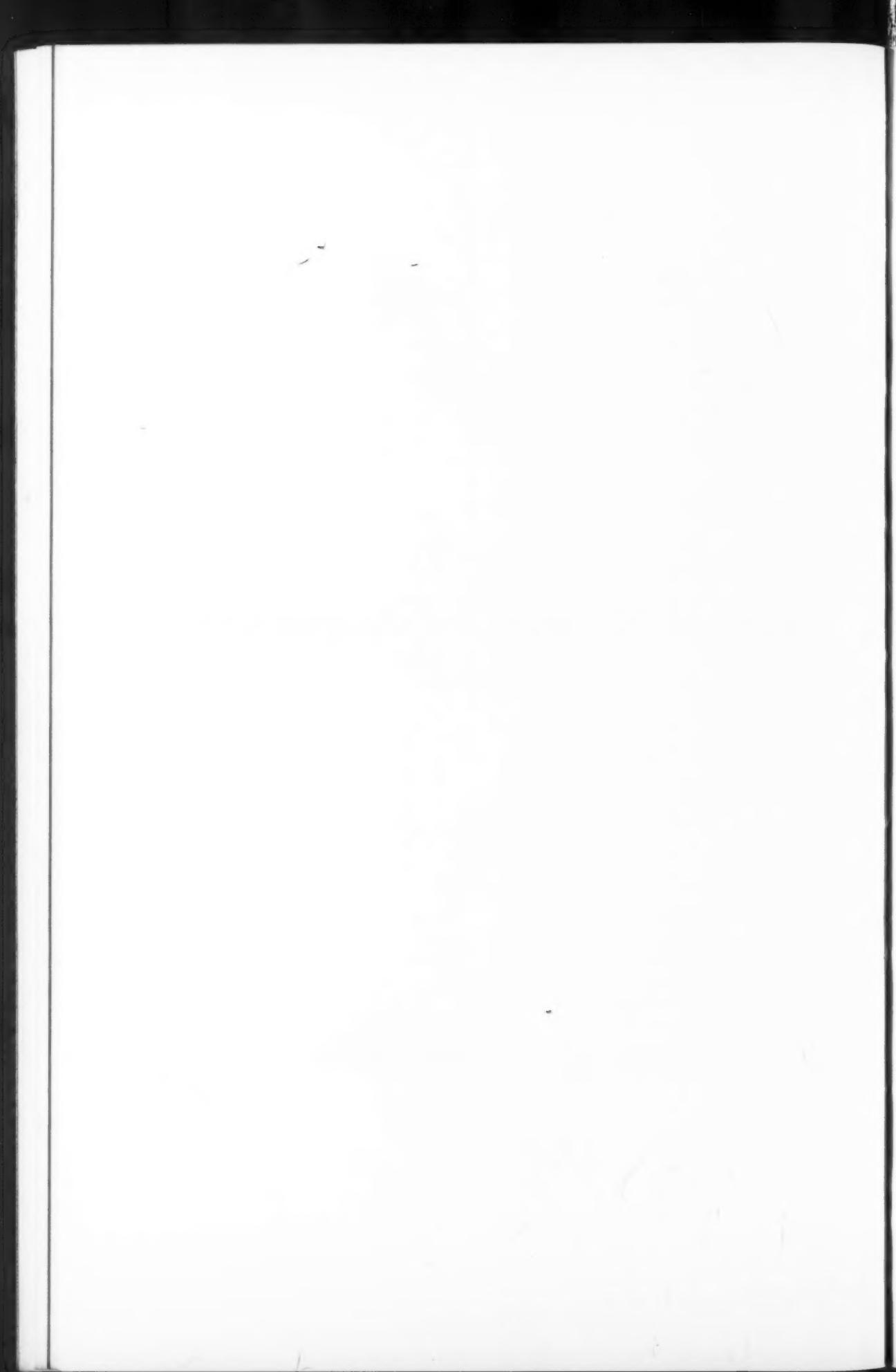
... I believe I told you in my last of a long letter which I received from James Paulding—it was a most gratifying one to me; and it gave me a picture of quiet prosperity and domestic enjoyment which it is delightful for a wandering, unsettled being like myself to contemplate—Oh my dear Brevoort how my heart warms toward you all, when I get talking and thinking of past times and past scenes. What would I not give for a few days among the highlands of the Hudson with the little knot that was once assembled there. But I shall return home and find all changed, and shall be made sensible how much I have changed myself. . . .

VINCENT L. EATON
Assistant Chief,
Rare Books Division

⁶ The page is numbered "370" in Irving's hand and its text corresponds to that of vol. IV, last two lines of p. 280 through the tenth line from the bottom of p. 281.



Annual Reports on Acquisitions



Motion Pictures

READERS of the *Quarterly Journal* may recall that in the issue for November 1946 (vol. 4, no. 1) the formula governing the selection of motion pictures by the Library of Congress was explained in some detail. It may also be recalled that in the same issue certain motion pictures were listed to illustrate the application of that formula. The following statement constitutes a report on the selections* made for the calendar year 1946 and a further discussion of the application of the same formula.

From the motion pictures submitted for copyright during the calendar year 1946, a total of 2,642 reels were selected; these fall into the following selection categories: American Newsreels, American Citations, American Miscellaneous, American Non-theatrical, and Foreign Miscellaneous. A brief discussion of each of these categories follows:

American Newsreels

In this category the entire output of the five major American newsreel companies was selected. In the case of photoplays (by way of contrast) no such sweeping

*The word *selection* as used in this report does not apply to motion pictures that have been purchased, received as gifts, or transferred from Government agencies and whose historical, legal, and other values have been determined by other means. The word has its chief application to copyrighted motion pictures whose present values are only estimated (under the criteria cited) and whose future values can be determined only by time.

selection was made. On the contrary, a liberal sampling of such material would appear to satisfy most of the needs of the program under discussion. For example, the theme of a photoplay can be repeated and a fictional situation can be re-created, but newsreels for the most part are factual documents. The events they depict never happen twice in the same manner and the situations they represent in time and space can never be accurately re-created. Newsreels and other factual motion picture material constitute, therefore, pictorial source material of unique value through the use of which history can be documented as in no other way. It is true, of course, that some of the newsreel companies will record the same events and that an over-all selection may result in some duplication. But it is also true, as mentioned in the previously cited article on selection, that the interests and coverage of competing companies will be sufficiently divergent to offer a substantial difference in material.

American Citations

This category represents motion pictures that were selected on the basis of public acclaim of one kind or another: Academy awards, national polls, box-office approval, critical opinion, and other citations by interested segments of the public; the procedure used in this case might well be referred to as a kind of referendum. In some instances a picture might be selected in terms of several types of acclaim while in other instances it might be selected only in

terms of one type of acclaim, such as box-office receipts.

Selected pictures that enjoyed three or more types of public acclaim included the following: *Bandit of Sherwood Forest*, *Gilda*, *Easy to Wed*, *Green Years*, *The Harvey Girls*, *Two Sisters from Boston*, *Road to Utopia*, *To Each His Own*, *Notorious*, *My Darling Clementine*, *Anna and the King of Siam*, *The Razor's Edge*, *Canyon Passage*, *Night and Day*, and *Saratoga Trunk*.

Included among the pictures selected in terms of box-office approval only were: *Holiday in Mexico*, *Sailor Takes a Wife*, *Till the Clouds Roll By*, *Blue Skies*, *The Stork Club*, *Two Years before the Mast*, *The Well Groomed Bride*, *Badman's Territory*, *It's a Wonderful Life*, *The Spanish Main*, *The Spiral Staircase*, *Cluny Brown*, *Dragonwyck*, *Three Little Girls in Blue*, *The Dark Mirror*, and *Two Guys from Milwaukee*. Pictures selected solely on the basis of critical opinion included: *The Searching Wind*, *Specter of the Rose*, *Make Mine Music*, *Sister Kenny*, *Till the End of Time*, *Claudia and David*, *This Love of Ours*, *Devotion*, and *Of Human Bondage*.

Pictures in this category selected by groups included Disney cartoons, the "Pete Smith Specialty" series, "This Is America" series, "March of Time" series, and the "Bugs Bunny" series.

The total selected in the American Citation category was 124 titles or 941 reels, of which less than 100 represented feature-length subjects.

American Miscellaneous

The pictures selected from this category might be said to represent a sort of no man's land. They did not receive any outstanding approval of the professional critics nor did they achieve any marked significance as box-office winners. In brief, they did not reach the higher brackets of public ac-

claim as in the case of the preceding group. Yet it remains a fact that these pictures constitute a considerable part of the movie theater menu. These are pictures that "Hollywood" is producing and these are pictures that the public is seeing. Their values, in terms of the Library's selection formula, are estimated according to these two considerations: (1) they illustrate (on a sampling basis) the motion picture production and consumption pattern, and (2) they contain the irrefutable evidence of the skill (or lack of skill) of many of the profession's great and small, both the stars and the nameless. The stars have achieved significance and evidence of their craft has been recorded, but some day some of the nameless may achieve stardom and then the historians and others will search the files in an effort to establish their record. But whether the nameless attain stardom or not, it must be remembered that those who appear in the movies are *people* and that the movies themselves are *things*. *People* and *things* are vital historical considerations. The history of the motion picture can never be fully documented without such evidence. A considerable effort is being made, therefore, by the Library of Congress to preserve such evidence. Budgetary limitations preclude the Library from acquiring all the motion pictures produced in any one year. By the same token not all of the actors and actresses that appear in such pictures can be included in any one year, to say nothing of past productions. It is hoped, however, that over a period of time all types of pictures and most of the acting personnel will find their way into the collection. Thus the Smiths and the Joneses and the Browns, and the pictures in which they appear, will be selected in one year while the Andersons and the Braumgards and the MacKenzies will be included in some other year. Periodically the Smiths and the MacKenzies *et al.* will again be included so that evi-

dence of the change in their acting, over a period of time, may be preserved.

Also in this category are found many pictures that are factual in quite a different sense from that just outlined. For example, in *Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble*, Mickey Rooney was an actor playing a part. Here we have not only selected a picture that illustrates the acting of Mickey Rooney but we have selected a sample of the "Andy Hardy" series. In the case of *Chips and Cuts* ("World of Sports" series) we find Byron Nelson working in his own profession (golf) and not playing the part of some one else. In the case of the "Hollywood Newsreel" series we find Charles Boyer, Rosalind Russell, Ronald Coleman, Mary Pickford, and others appearing merely as citizens. In the "Traveltalk" series we find documentary (factual) evidence of London, Guatemala, Utah, Mackinac Island, and other parts of the world depicted. Other series containing documentary material included the "Screen Snapshot," "Sportlight," "Sportscope," "Movietone Adventure," "Sports Review," "Sports Parade," "Technical Special," and "Vitaphone Varieties." It may be noted that in the case of pictures containing documentary material, the selections have been somewhat inclusive. In the case of photoplays, however, the sampling procedure has been followed, as mentioned heretofore. Included in such pictures, with a clue governing their selection given in each case, are the following: *Cradle of Christianity* (Rome), *On the Shores of Italy* (Genoa and Venice), *The Immortal Blacksmith* (sample of "Passing Parade" series), *Traffic with the Devil* (highway safety), *Brooklyn, I Love You* (baseball), *Dick Tracy* (sample of a new series), "Popular Science" series (samples), *Boys' Ranch* (juvenile delinquency), *Canterville Ghost* (fantasy), *Gaslight* (suspense drama), *Important Business* (Robert Benchley), *Maisie Goes to Reno* (sample of a series),

Yolanda and the Thief (dance material), *Tokyo Rose* (war drama), *Sons of God* (religious faith), and *Danny Boy* (a dog picture). The total selected in the American Miscellaneous category was 171 titles or 631 reels.

American Non-Theatrical

This group of pictures consists principally of 16 mm. factual expository material produced for teaching, training, and advertising (industry-sponsored) purposes. The considerations that governed the selection of newsreels, previously discussed, are applicable in considerable force to the selection of material in this category. It is true, of course, that such pictures may contain some fiction and that the settings are frequently staged but on the whole they depict factual rather than fictional situations and are produced for informational rather than entertainment purposes. Again, as in the case of newsreels, most of the pictures produced were selected, and included a total of 229 titles or 631 reels.

The following titles with which are given the names of their copyright claimants will indicate the general nature of the subject matter of the material selected and the diversity of source: *Teach Them to Drive* (The American Legion), *Animated Hematology* (Armour and Company), *Planes without Pilots* (Bell Aircraft Corporation), *Home Cookery of Fish* (Encyclopaedia Britannica Films), *How to Weld Aluminum* (Jam Handy Organization), *Of These Our People, the Story of the Jew in America* (Horizon Films), *The Way to Heaven* (Scriptures Visualized Institute), *Reduced Voltage Starters*, produced for the U. S. Office of Education (The Calvin Company), *Commutation of DC Machines* (Westinghouse Electric), *What Is Four*, a film on teaching arithmetic (Young America Films), and *Hidden Dangers* (Pennsylvania Railroad Company).

Foreign Miscellaneous

A total of 27 titles or 272 reels was selected in this group, representing an increase of 20 titles or 216 reels over last year's selection. These do not include the Canadian items received as gifts, which are discussed below as a separate group. The increase is attributable to the improvement in liaison and communications between this country and foreign countries. Three of the pictures selected qualified as eligible under the American Citations category, but are listed here as more properly belonging in this category. These are *The Seventh Veil*, *Caesar and Cleopatra*, and *Henry V*. Other titles include *Les Enfants du paradis*, *Bel ami*, *Die Frau meiner Traume*, *Brief Encounter*, and *Le Main du diable*.

Canadian Motion Pictures

Under the auspices of the National Film Board of Canada many important motion pictures have been produced, not only prior to and during the war years but since the war. These pictures have been distributed widely in this country and throughout the world, especially among schools and civic groups. Use of a common language (to a large extent) by Canada and the United States, and a similarity of cultural and political ideals of the two countries provide a good setting for an extensive exchange of their motion pictures. With these and other considerations in mind, the National Film Board of Canada late in 1946 donated some 165 subjects or approximately 250 reels to the Library of Congress. Included in this collection are the following subjects: *Air Cadets*, *Atlantic Patrol*, *Canadian Mail*, *Democracy at Work*, *Farm Front*, *Fighting Ships*, *Gaspé Cod Fishermen*, *The Labor Front*, *Lessons in Living*, *Let's All Sing Together*, *Letter from Overseas*, *Northwest Frontier*, *Ordeal by Ice*, *The People's Bank*, *Smoke and Steel*, *This Is*

Our Canada, *Tomorrow's World*, *Trans-Canada Express*, *War Is Over*, *Welcome Soldier*, several of the "Plugger" series, *Chants populaires*, sample "Newsclips," trailers, and others.

Government Transfers

During the period under discussion 9,220 reels of United States Government motion pictures were transferred to the Library. These included a considerable quantity of material formerly distributed by the Office of War Information, captured German films transferred to the Library by the Department of the Army, and other items from various Government agencies.

The Mary Pickford Collection

In October 1946, Miss Mary Pickford gave her collection of negatives, prints, master positives, and miscellaneous library shots to the Library of Congress for permanent preservation and educational and research use. The collection includes practically every subject in which Miss Pickford has appeared from the beginning of her career, and contains approximately 150 titles or 1,100 reels. It would be difficult to place a true value on these pictures in terms of their historical, research, and dramatic significance. As everyone knows, Miss Pickford first appeared on the screen at a time when a new medium of expression was in its infancy and a new art was being created, namely, the motion picture. She brought to this medium her own rare gifts and high ideals and was a major influence in shaping its destiny—a destiny in which, happily, she is still an important influence. Paraphrasing Shakespeare, Miss Pickford in her time has played many parts, and while she always gave a good accounting of herself in the parts assigned her and depicted faithfully the characters she represented, it was Mary Pickford rather than

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Tess or Kiki or Coquette who survived in the minds of the millions who have seen her on the screen. It is Mary Pickford who, through the preservation of her films, has become one of the immortals in dramatic history.

Among the feature-length pictures in the collection are such titles as: *Back Door*, *Burglar by Proxy*, *Daddy Long Legs*, *Dorothy Vernon*, *Evangeline*, *Forever Yours*, *Garrison's Finish*, *Heart of the Hills*, *Hill Billy*, *Kiki*, *Little American*, *Little Annie Rooney*, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, *Locked Door*, *Love Light*, *One Rainy Afternoon*, *Poor Little Rich Girl*, *Pollyanna*, *Pride of the Clan*, *Rags*, *Rain*, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, *Rosita*, *Secrets*, *Stella Maris*, *Street Scenes*, *Suds*, *Taming of the Shrew*, *Tess of the Storm Country*, and *Tonight or Never*. Among the shorter subjects in the collection are: *Broken Locket*, *Female of the Species*, *Getting Even*, *Her First Biscuits*, *Home Folks*, *Iola's Promise*, *Lonely Villa*, *New York Hat*, *Simple Charity*, *The Stronger Love*, *Twisted Trail*, *Way of Man*, and *Won by a Fish*.

* * * * *

As stated in the beginning of this article, the November 1946 issue of the *Quarterly Journal* gave a somewhat detailed explanation of the Library's selection formula and a report of the application of that formula during its first year's operation. The ar-

ticle was read widely by general library personnel and copies of it were sent to various key men in the motion picture industry who would not normally receive the *Quarterly Journal*. In general, both the philosophy back of the selection formula and the report of its application were favorably received. There were a few critical but friendly inquiries concerning particular films that had been selected; it seems likely that such questions arose largely because the readers overlooked the referendum characteristics of the formula and the fact that in many of the instances cited the public itself and not the Library had rendered the selection verdict.

Progress in the building up of a significant motion picture collection can be further measured by the response of the motion picture industry itself to the Library's selection program. Mention should be made here of the expressed willingness on the part of many of the producers to provide both a reference print and a preservation copy of each motion picture selected. In other words the producers realize the importance of such a collection not only as research material of significant value but as a recognition of their craft. In these terms they show every indication of a willingness to cooperate with the Library and participate in this movement.

JOHN G. BRADLEY
Motion Picture Consultant



Orientalia

THE following report describes publications in the field of Orientalia received during the calendar year 1947. Hebraica acquisitions could not be included this year and, as in previous reports, domestic imprints have been omitted. Otherwise, the report comprises all significant works relating to the peoples and countries of Asia. The sections of the report were prepared by the members of the Orientalia Division staff as follows:

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Division: China.

Horace I. Poleman, Chief of the Indic Section: India.

John R. Shively, Acting Chief, Japanese Section, and Andrew Y. Kuroda, Chief Cataloger, Japanese Section: Japan.

Sidney Glazer, Acting Chief, Near East Section: The Near East.

Cecil C. Hobbs, Reference Librarian, Indic Section: Southeast Asia.

China

Items in the Chinese language received during the past calendar year numbered 953 in 3,206 volumes. Of these, 85 titles in 425 volumes were printed in the Ming period (1368–1644), thus bringing to 1,707 the Ming items now in the Library's Chinese collection. There was acquired also the Library's sole printed specimen of a work in the as yet imperfectly deciphered Hsia-hsia language, spoken by a Tangut people in the region of Ninghsia, northwest China, from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries. It is a translation of the Tripitaka (section 41 of the *Buddhā-*

vatamsaka-mahāvaiapulya-sūtra) printed in the years 1294–1302.

During the period 1941–44 there appeared in Shanghai, under the editorship of the bibliophiles P'an Ch'êng-hou (1904–43) and P'an Ch'êng-pi, a handsomely printed work in 15 volumes entitled *Ch'ü-an so-ts'ang ch'ih-tu*. It consists chiefly of letters written by famous literary men and artists of the past six centuries, all reproduced in facsimile, some of them on ornamental letter paper which in itself is of considerable historical and artistic interest. The first four volumes comprise letters by 148 eminent bibliophiles and scholars of the Ming and Ch'ing periods (1368–1912), among them Mao Chin (1599–1659), famous printer of facsimile editions, Ch'ien Ch'ien-i (1582–1664), Chu I-tsun (1629–1709), Huang P'ei-lieh (1763–1825), and Ch'üan Tsu-wang (1705–1755), names which evoke memories of a distinguished tradition of careful scholarship and book collecting. It is remarkable that in twenty years of a brief life P'an Ch'êng-hou could assemble the original correspondence of so many great men. In the next six volumes the editors reproduce in facsimile 246 letters by famous artists of the Ming and Ch'ing periods, and 20 paintings by P'an Ch'êng-hou. Here we have the handwriting of such artists as T'ang Yin (1470–1523), Wang Hui (1632–1717), and Wang Yüan-ch'i (1642–1715). Another volume is devoted to reproductions of 36 poems composed and transcribed by poets of the Yüan and Ming periods (1279–1644) beginning with the illustrious Chao Mêng-fu

(1254-1322). The remaining volumes record the handwriting of 50 patriots who resisted the invading Manchus before and after 1644, or who sacrificed their lives in this struggle.

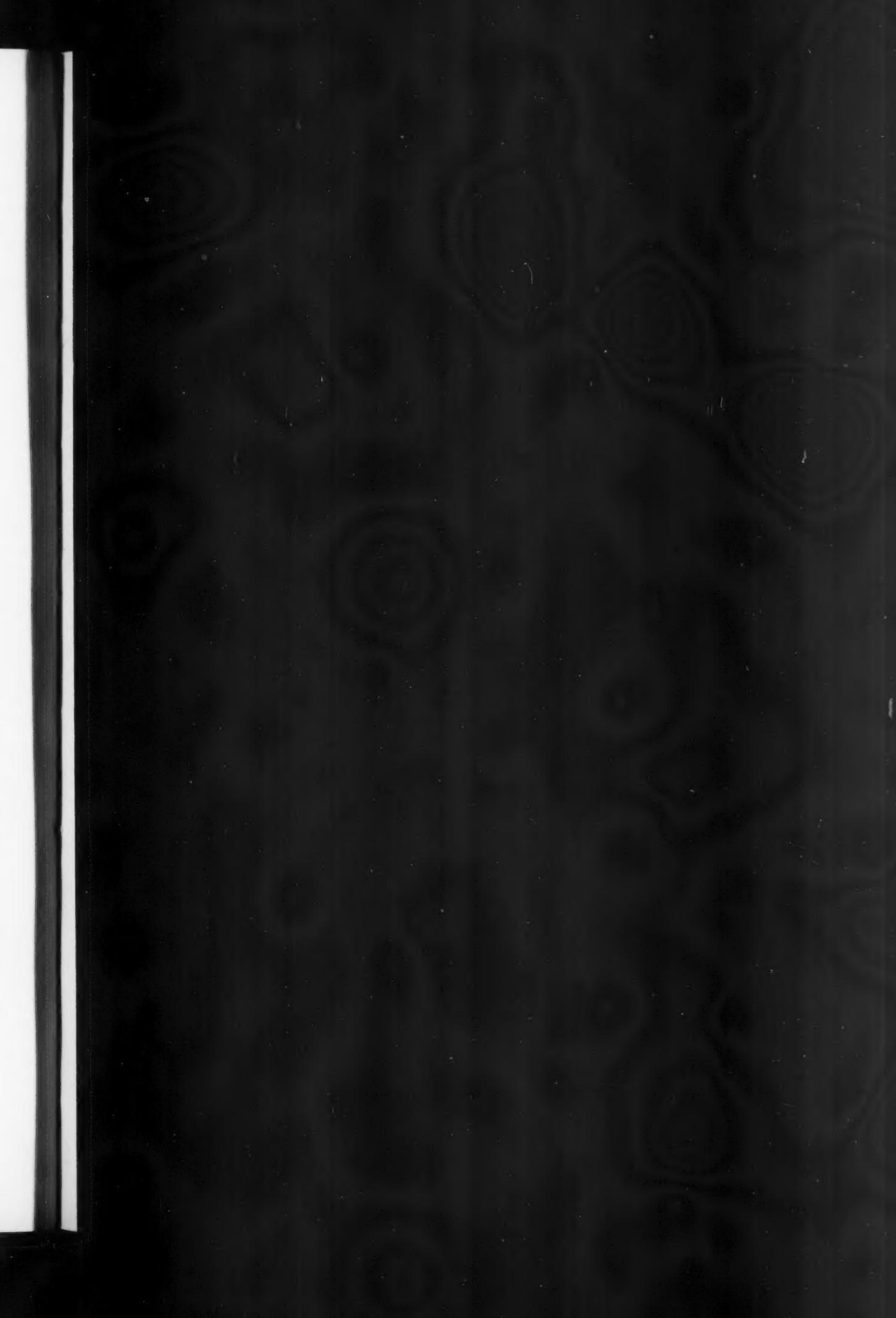
A valuable contribution to the study of all aspects of the T'ai P'ing Rebellion, which ravaged South China in the years 1850-66, is a record of events pertaining to that uprising entitled *T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo shih-shih jih-chih*, two volumes, published in Shanghai in 1946. The author, Kuo T'ing-i, a teacher at the National Central University and a most assiduous student of the subject, has recorded here, in chronological order, most of the information at present available. Beginning with the revolt of the White Lotus Sect in Hupeh Province in 1796, he traces the rising discontent in South China through all phases until the last vestiges of it were obliterated in 1868. The Chinese lunar and T'ai P'ing calendars are synchronized, thus correcting much earlier confusion in the dating of events. All the important figures, both Chinese and Western, who had a share in this tragic civil war are named and their activities noted. Maps of the combat areas are given, together with a comprehensive bibliography of Chinese and Western sources, including as many as 374 local histories.

A very useful and charmingly illustrated compendium of Chinese bronze mirrors is a six-volume work published in Peiping in the years 1940-42 under the title *Yen-K'u Ts'ang Ching*, in four series. The compiler, Liang Shang-ch'un, is a mineralogist of some twenty years' experience who imparts to the descriptions of the 624 mirrors he has listed a scientific exactitude attractive to Westerners who value a scientist's approach. The first series features pre-Han mirrors; the second, Han mirrors; the third, mirrors of the Sui and T'ang periods; and the fourth, mirrors of succeeding dynasties. Each series has an informa-

tive introduction, pointing out some characteristics of the mirrors in that period, including the designs, the chemical composition, and other significant details. It is remarkable that a work so distinguished in print and format could be produced in Peiping during the war years. Recent reports from that city indicate that the first series, printed in 1940, is now virtually unobtainable.

A work in the Chinese collection, not previously brought to notice in the West, is the history of an iron suspension bridge in Kweichow Province, entitled *T'ieh-ch'iao chih-shu*, two volumes, printed in 1665 with illustrations. This bridge, suspended from iron chains, was erected in the years 1628-30 across the P'an River (*P'an-chiang*), thirty *li* (10 miles) west of the district city of Kuan-ling, on one of the main thoroughfares between Kweichow and Yunnan Provinces. The book has one preface written in 1657 by Huang Wenhuan, *chin-shih* of 1625; and another by Li K'ai, a *chü-jen* of 1624. The bridge was built under the supervision of the Lieutenant Governor, a native of Yangchow named Chu Chia-min (1569-1642) whose biography appears in the book. The account of the bridge was compiled by his son, Chu Ch'ao-yüan, who included in the work all the official documents relating to the construction, a panoramic drawing of the structure and its approaches, and many literary effusions in prose and verse by friends of the sponsor or by visitors to the place.

The indefatigable Chinese explorer, Hsü Hsia-k'o (1586-1641), visited the bridge while it was being built and left a brief account of it in his immortal travel diary, *Hsü Hsia-k'o yu-chi*. He says in part, "The bridge is held up by iron chains which connect the cliffs on the eastern and western sides of the stream, a distance of not more than 150 feet [Chinese measurement]. The cliffs themselves are about 300 feet high,



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and between them a swift raging stream of water, of unfathomed depth, rushes down. In earlier years ferry boats were often in grave danger of capsizing; whereupon people tried to span it with a stone structure, but failed . . . Now great iron chains are suspended [from towers] on each bank, and on them two layers of planks, about eight inches thick and more than eight feet long are laid. The bridge looks flimsy and unsubstantial enough, but when people tread on it, it is as immovable as a mountain peak; hundreds of oxen and horses dash over it daily with heavy loads. Each side of the bridge is protected by a high iron railing woven with smaller chains. On each bank there crouch two stone lions, three or four feet high, which clench these railing-chains tightly in their mouths . . . ”

From other sources we learn that the bridge was partly destroyed in the turmoil accompanying the fall of the Ming Dynasty in 1644, but was repaired in 1660 and many times later. In 1939 a modern steel structure replaced the old one, but this was destroyed by the Japanese a year later. In 1943 a steel suspension bridge, 130 meters long and capable of holding fifteen-ton trucks, was erected about 750 meters downstream.

In 1946 there was published by the National Library of Peiping, and printed by the Commercial Press in Shanghai, a two-volume work, entitled *Hai-wai Chung-kuo t'ung-ch'i t'u-lu* (Chinese bronzes in foreign collections, first series), edited by Mr. Ch'êng-chia, a well-known specialist in this field. In the second volume 150 ancient bronze objects, selected from 14 museums and private collections in Europe and the United States, are reproduced photographically with admirable fidelity. The first volume is devoted to an informative study of many types of Chinese bronzes from about 1300 B. C., when the oldest known examples of the Shang period were made, to the close of the Han Dynasty in

220 A. D. For the information of those who cannot read the more detailed Chinese text an English summary has been provided, classifying the objects, and dating them, by the latest tests known to Chinese and Western archaeologists. Though the Chinese have been serious students of ancient bronzes for some 900 years, the provenance of most of those held by collectors has in many cases never been quite certain because they usually came from tombs that had been rifled. The Chinese philosopher, Hsün-Tzü (*ca. 300-230 B. C.*), remarked on the practice of rifling tombs (*hu jên chih mu*); and the *Lü-shih ch'un-ch'iu*, compiled at the close of the third century B. C., has the interesting observation, “From antiquity to modern times there has been no state that has not in due course passed away, nor have there been tombs of rulers that have not been rifled.” But orderly, scientific excavation of the past two decades has placed Chinese archaeology on firmer ground; and these newer and sounder conclusions are convincingly summarized in Mr. Ch'êng-chia's book. We are told that as many as 2,000 characters on the inscribed bronzes can now be read with confidence. The information so derived, added to earlier, intensive studies of shapes and decorations, has made possible a precision in dating and in probable geographical location that has never before been attained.

A useful handbook for students of printing in the Ming period (1368-1644) is the *Ming-tai pan-pên t'u-lu ch'u-pien*, four volumes, published in Shanghai during the war as part of a series issued by the Sinological Institute of Ch'i-Lu University, Shantung. It was edited by the scholarly bibliographer and director of the Union Library, Shanghai, Mr. Ku T'ing-lung, and by a bibliophile of note, Mr. P'an Ch'êng-pi. The book reproduces in facsimile specimen pages from some 220 typical works of the Ming period which have

been preserved in various noted public and private collections of China. Specimens of particular Ming reign-periods are here placed side by side for comparison, as are also examples of different modes, such as movable type, color print, and illustrated books. The imprints of various public and private organs are featured, such as the publications of the National College, local academies, professional printers, and the famous Chi-ku-ko editions of Mao Chin (1599-1659) and his family. Each specimen page is followed by concise, descriptive comments on the book in question—its authorship, date, authenticity, etc. A complex index makes this work an admirable guide for beginners in the fascinating labyrinth of Chinese bibliography, and an aid in training the eye to detect at sight the literary output of China during the 276 years in which the Ming Dynasty lasted.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Ch'êñ K'o-chung, Director of the Kuo-li Pien-i Kuan (National Institute for Compilation and Translation), the Library obtained all the handbooks giving the Chinese equivalents of Western scientific and technical terms that have been prepared by the Institute and sanctioned by the Ministry of Education up to the present time. These handbooks now cover, among others, the following subjects, and represent the conclusions reached by competent specialists after much study over a period of many years: chemistry in its various forms; mineralogy; electrical, chemical, and mechanical engineering; mathematics; physics; bacteriology; psychology; psychiatry; pharmacology; sociology; economics; and statistics. Handbooks giving the terms for geology, anatomy, pathology, education, and other subjects are either in press or in process of preparation, though there exist handbooks in these fields published privately in former years. Of these the Library possesses also a considerable number. For determining suitable Chinese equivalents for Western

technical terms, a board of specialists, usually from colleges and universities, is appointed by the Institute to decide among rival terms already in use or to coin new ones. The terms proposed are submitted for criticism to larger groups; the board then makes its decisions. The Chinese language, like others, is thus being vastly enriched, though many of the terms invented are likely in time to be altered or improved.

There appeared in 1946 two notable translations of portions of the Christian Scriptures—both from the hands of Chinese Christians. One is a translation into Chinese of the entire New Testament, the other is a translation of the Psalms. So marked have been the improvements in the past thirty years in the literary qualities of the vernacular that many Chinese with literary taste have felt a need for new versions of the Scriptures embodying these qualities. Under the auspices of the School of Religion of Yenching University, Mr. Lü Chên-chung has prepared a translation of the New Testament from the original Greek. It partakes of the dignity of the old Chinese classical style, but remains for the most part colloquial. The translation of the Psalms, prepared by Dr. John C. H. Wu, a Catholic and an intimate friend of the late Justice Holmes, is highly literary and, appropriately enough, in the style of older Chinese poetry. The New Testament, entitled *Lü-i Hsin-yüeh ch'u-kao*, was issued in only 500 copies, as a draft translation designed to evoke criticism and further revision. It has a preface in English by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of the University and now United States Ambassador to China. Dr. Wu's version of the Psalms, published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, and entitled *Shêng-yung i-i ch'u-kao*, is also regarded as a draft translation subject to further criticisms and suggestions.

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The *Ku-chou hui*, a dictionary of Chinese characters in their archaic forms, six volumes, was compiled by Fu Hou-kuang of Nanking, and published in Chungking in 1945. This is a handy compilation of the variant forms of characters as they appear on the divination bones of the Shang period (ca. 1300 B. C.), on bronzes of the Shang or of later periods, and on ancient pottery, coins, etc. Starting with the 5,700 characters in the *Shuo-wên ku-chou pu* of Wu Ta-ch'êng (1835-1902) and its supplements, the editor drew on later books dealing with the oracle bones and with studies of inscriptions on bronze, such as the *Chin-wen pien* (1939) of Jung Kêng. Of not a few characters, as many as 30 or 40 pictographic forms are listed, together with the name of the particular book, bronze, or other object from which the form is derived.

Indexes to the great Chinese works of antiquity will long be regarded by students of Chinese culture as desiderata of first-rate importance. To find one's way through the older literature without them, one must have either a prodigious memory or waste an inordinate amount of time. Beginning in 1931 and continuing until the war, the Harvard-Yenching Institute supplied this need by publishing 39 primary indexes (called *Yin-tê*) and 19 supplementary works of the same nature. Though the war necessitated discontinuance of the Yenching efforts, a French organization known as the Centre Franco-Chinois d'Études Sinologiques carried on this very useful work in Peiping, producing during the war years indexes to such fundamental books as *Huai-nan tzü*, *Lun-hêng*, *Lü-shih ch'un-ch'iu*, and others. Instead of using the numeral system for arranging characters, the French group sorted them under their Wade and their French romanizations, and by the conventional system of strokes.

India

During the first six months of 1947, the Chief of the Indic Section of the Orientalia Division travelled in India for the purpose of purchasing materials, arranging for a wider system of exchange, and studying methods of procurement. In the course of this trip, 2,697 books were purchased, including 297 in the field of law. One thousand one hundred and ninety-six recordings were also bought, and several hundred additional books were selected for dispatch by dealers holding blanket orders from the Library.

During the war, Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit texts and translations and related critical and expository works were published in surprisingly large numbers. Nine hundred and fifty-one such books were purchased. Only a small percentage of these were rare or old items, the majority being recent publications of substantial merit. Since no other American library had been able to secure these recent works during the war, and since the rare items are, for the most part, the only known copies in this country, the contribution to our research collection of Indian texts is considerable. Several series were completed to date or bought in their entirety. These include the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, the Sri Hari Krshna Nibandha Manimâlâ Series, the Kashmir Series of Texts and Studies, the Vidyâ Vilâs Press Granthamâlâ Series, the Benares Sanskrit Series, the Singhi Jain Series, and the Bhâratîya Vidyâ Bhavan Series. Information recently received indicates that the large Sanskrit publishing houses of Lahore may have been wiped out. If this proves to be true, about half of the books secured in the above categories will be forever out of print.

A substantial beginning was made in securing a good collection of materials in the principal modern languages of India. So far as is known, no other American library is planning to purchase representative collections in this field. Forty-five Sindhi, 8 Panjabi, 330 Urdu, 269 Hindi, 21 Bengali, 15 Maithili (including the Mithila Granthamālā Series), and 108 Nepali literary works were bought. It may now be safely stated that our Urdu, Nepali, and Hindi collections are outstanding in this country. All the Urdu publications of the All India Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu in Delhi, the most important Urdu publishing house in India, were purchased. Arrangements were made with Hindi and Urdu scholars to send us information on the best current publications in these languages. Sindhi and Panjabi scholars were found who would be willing to secure and sell to us basic collections in these languages. All the published works of Bankim C. Chatterjee, the most famous Bengali novelist, and an anthology in several volumes of the best Bengali literature were purchased. The professors of Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam at Madras University agreed to furnish us in the near future with basic price lists of available items in those leading Dravidian languages. The United States Information Library in Bombay has delegated an Indian scholar on its staff to work with several Gujarati and Marathi scholars in preparing basic lists of materials in these languages.

Also acquired were 116 Arabic books, consisting of the publications of the Dairat-al-Maarif at Hyderabad (Deccan). The scholarly validity of these works, their absence from other American libraries, and the fact that about one-half of them do not exist in other editions add to the importance of this collection. It will be discussed at length in next year's report on Near Eastern acquisitions.

Five hundred and twenty-eight books in the English language were purchased. These represent important works in all fields (except translations and literary exegeses) published since September 1945, and desiderata published during the war years. All available directories, guide books, and dictionaries which the Library lacks were secured. A number of maps and geographies in the vernaculars were found with great difficulty. A few topical maps were also found. All publications of the important political parties were purchased or placed on want lists which were left with dealers. All United Provinces gazetteers missing in our collections were secured and other desired gazetteers were put on want lists. Rare items acquired included *Parliamentary Papers on Afghanistan* (1880), Buckland's *Memoirs of the Services of the Bengal Artillery* (1852), a complete alphabetical index to all the words in the Rik, Sam, Yajur, and Atharva Vedas, and several settlement reports on the Northwestern Provinces. Many items desired were no longer available even though they had been published very recently. Printed material put out by local commercial firms, miscellaneous pamphlet material on such subjects as agriculture and economics, and other so-called ephemera of printed information, most of which never reaches book shops, are of concern to the Library. Assistance in procuring such material, which can usually be had for the asking when it appears, has been promised by several missionaries, students, teachers, and foreign service personnel.

Recordings purchased include the complete range of Indian classical music, folk songs and ballads, modern music, instrumental music, children's records, and language materials, as well as all available recordings of Tibetan, Malayan, Indo-Chinese, and Javanese music. This constitutes a notable collection.

Law materials acquired were largely old and rare English texts of Indian law, old series, and serial sets or partial sets missing in our collections. Lists of desiderata were left with dealers. Several price lists based on these want lists have already been secured and orders have been placed. The Library's excellent collection of Indian law material has been further distinguished by these additions.

In addition to the want lists and general instructions given to a number of dealers, certain specific requests were made. Bhawnani and Sons in New Delhi agreed to secure all telephone directories as they are issued for the principal cities of India. The International Book House in Bombay will send all map publications of Joshi & Co., map publishers in Bombay, and all the Marathi literary and lexical publications of the Aryabhusan Pustakalaya and the Maharashtra Kosha Mandal, in Poona. The Theosophical Publishing House in Madras will send all publications on India of the Christian Literature Society, the most important Protestant publishing house in India. Orders were also left for the publications of all political parties, in English as well as in the vernaculars.

Subscriptions were placed for current serials and newspapers as follows: *All-India Weekly*, *France-Orient and French Weekly*, *India and World Affairs*, *Indian Aviation*, *Jamia, Al-Hindi, Haarif*, *Mysore Economic Journal*, *Nai Kahanian*, *The Nationalist*, *Picture Post*, *Sound*, *Pakistan Times*, *Times of India Annual*, *Vanguard*, *The Hindustan Weekly*, *All India-Reporter*, *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, *Federal Court Reports*, *Indian Law Reports (Karachi Series)*, *Panjab Law Reporter*, *Indian Law Reports (Lahore Series)*, and *Indian Law Reports (Patna Series)*. Seventy-one volumes of the *Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike*, the leading and oldest Kanaresque monthly, were purchased and arrange-

ments made for the receipt of future issues on exchange. In addition, lists of gaps in the Library's serial holdings were left with an agent who has now secured many missing issues.

During the war, the provincial governments had published little or nothing and exchange arrangements had lapsed for the most part. The Secretariats of Sind, Panjab, United Provinces, Bihar, Madras, and Bombay were visited accordingly and negotiations were completed for dispatch to the Library of all significant publications in the future.

The following publications were secured by gift from the Panjab Government: *Catalogue of the Akalsa Darbar Records* by Sita Hoa Kohli; *Historical Monographs*, nos. 1-2, 4-20; *List of Inscriptions on Christian tombs . . . in the Punjab . . .* comp. by Niles Irving; *Press List of Ancient Documents . . . [with indices]*, vols. I-XXV, suppl. vols. 1-2; *Supplementary List of Inscriptions on Tombs in the Punjab . . .* comp. by H. L. G. Garrett; *Translations in English of the Biluchi Language* by Rai Sahib Siwan Jamiat Rai; and *Proceedings of the Fourth Historical Conference in Lahore*, January 1929.

About 650 pieces were presented to the Library by various institutions. One item which deserves specific mention is the air lexicon of Hindustani prepared by All-India Radio in four large volumes. This list includes every word in Hindustani used on the air with its Urdu, Hindi, and English equivalent and constitutes one of the most valuable linguistic tools yet found in modern Hindustani. It was published solely for the use of All-India Radio and has been withheld from distribution. Another item of special interest is a typescript copy of the plan for the Indian National Library.

The materials secured through this field trip have now reached the Library but for the most part have not yet been

cataloged. In addition 1,934 new Indic titles were added to the Library's collections in the calendar year 1947. The fields most strongly represented by these acquisitions are biography, description and travel, economics, government and politics, history, industry and commerce, languages, law, literature, philosophy and religion, natural sciences, and sociology.

Of special current interest are the following: Sardar Mohammad Akhtar, *Indian Economics*, 2nd rev. and enl. ed., Delhi, S. Chand, 1946; François Balsan, *Dans le secret du Beloutchistan*, Paris, 1946; Chandra Chakraberty, *The Racial History of India*, Calcutta, Vijaya Krishna Brothers, 1944?; Sripati Chandrasekhar, . . . *Indian Emigration to America*, New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1945; Shiv Dass, *Industrial Encyclopaedia for India and Techno-chemical Directory*, Bombay, D. B. Taraporevala Sons; Rajani Palme Dutt, *India To-day*, Bombay, People's Publishing House, 1947; *Eminent Mussalmans*, 1st ed., Madras, G. A. Natesan [1926]; Birendranath Ganguli, *Reconstruction of India's Foreign Trade*, New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1946; India, Food Dept., *The Food Statistics of India*, Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1946; *Indian Economy Today and Tomorrow, an American Study*, by Clayton Lane and others, Allahabad, Kitabistan [n. d.]; Abdul Majid Khan, *Leader by Merit*, Lahore, Indian Printing Works, 1946; National Planning Committee (India), *Handbook*, Bombay, Vora & Company, 1946; Ganpat Rai, *Acharya J. B. Kripalani*, Lahore, Institute of Current Affairs, 1947; Hasan Matlubul Saiyid, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*, Lahore, Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf, 1945; Wilfred Cantwell Smith, *Modern Islam in India*, London, 1946; Wilfred Cantwell Smith, *The Muslim League, 1942-45*, Lahore, Minerva Book Shop, 1945; Virginia de Bosis Vacca, . . . *L'India musulmana*, Milan, Istituto

per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale, 1941; M. S. Vairanapillai, *Are We Two-Nations?*, Lahore, H. M. Williams, 1946; G. Venkatachalam, *Contemporary Indian Painters*, Bombay, Nalanda Publications [n. d.]; Hiranyappa Venkatasubbiah, *Foreign Trade of India: 1900-1940*, New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1946.

Japan

Additions to the Japanese collection in the calendar year 1947 consisted largely of transfers from the Washington Document Center. The collection was augmented in this way by at least 7,000 items. The most notable of those acquired from other sources is a *Nara* book of the *Soga monogatari* (The tale of the revenge of the Soga Brothers), an illustrated manuscript in 24 volumes, written in black ink on double leaves, with 111 full-page colored paintings. Probably transcribed in the seventeenth century, this *Nara* book is apparently the only known copy aside from one in the Kuhara Library, Tokyo. An ancient work also added to the collection is the *Genkō shakusho*, 30 *kan* in 15 volumes, a series of biographies of famous Japanese Buddhist priests who lived in the seven centuries following the introduction of Buddhism into Japan. Edited by Shiren (1298-1346), it was printed in Kyoto in 1624. Another important but more modern item is the *Nihon fūzoku-ga taisei* (Illustrations of Japanese customs and manners) published in Tokyo in 10 volumes in 1929.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Theodore Cohen, Chief of the Labor Division of the Economics Section of SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo, the Library has received the following items, which are the only postwar books to reach the Library from Japan in the past year: *Beikoku no rōdō hôsoku to rôshi kankei* (Labor laws and industrial relations in the United States) by Saburô

Nakayama (1946);* *Rôdô kankei chôsei-hô kaisetsu* (Exposition of labor relations adjustment laws) by Keiichi Yoshitake (1946); *Rôdô kijun-hô no shôkai* (Comments on the law of labor standards) by Saburô Matsuoka (1947); *Rôdô mondai kôwa* (Lectures on labor problems), 2 vols., compiled by the Bureau of Labor Management of the Welfare Ministry (1947); *Rôdô kumiai-hô no rekishi to riron* (History and theory of labor union laws) by Dr. Kiyoshi Gotô (1947); and *Kumiai undô benran* (Handbook of labor movements), published in 1947.

Through the courtesy of the Civil Information Division of the Army Headquarters in Korea, a considerable number of Korean census publications, issued in Seoul by the Chôsen Sôtokufu (Government-General of Korea), have been added to the collection. These include: *Kan-i kokusei chôsa hôkoku* (Preliminary report of the simplified census); *Kan-i kokusei chôsa kekka* (Results of the simplified census), both for the year 1925; *Shôwa gonen Chôsen kokusei chôsa sokuhô, Shotai oyobi jinkô* (Preliminary report of the 1930 census in Korea: Households and population); *Shôwa gonen Chôsen kokusei chôsa hôkoku* (Reports of the 1930 census in Korea) in 13 volumes, one for each province, and two more volumes for the whole country, entitled: *Kekka-hyô* (Tables of results) and *Kijutsu hôbun* (Descriptive report); *Shôwa jûnen Chôsen kokusei chôsa, Fu-, yû-, men-betsu jôjû jinkô* (Population of Korea according to the 1935 census, by cities, towns, and villages); *Shôwa jûnen Chôsen kokusei chôsa hôkoku* (Reports of the 1935 census in Korea) in 13 volumes, one for each province, and two more for the entire country; and *Shôwa jûgonen Chôsen kokusei chôsa kekka yôyaku* (Summary of the 1940 census in Korea).

From the Washington Document Center

*Place of publication is Tokyo unless otherwise indicated.

has come the major part of the year's receipts, including a large number of historical works. Last year's report on acquisitions mentioned the publications produced in commemoration of the 2600th anniversary of the legendary founding of the Japanese Empire. In the year under review the Library has acquired a number of volumes which fill gaps in the various series issued in connection with this anniversary. A gap in the *Gendai Nihon bummei-shi* (History of modern Japanese civilization) was filled by the addition of vol. 5, entitled *Hôritsu-shi* (History of laws), by Zennosuke Nakagawa and Toshiyoshi Miyazawa (1944); the Library's set of *Nihon shin bunka-shi* (A new cultural history of Japan) was brought near to completion by the receipt of vol. 10, *Edo jidai zenki* (The early Edo period) by Kiyoto Shirasawa (1941); and a gap in the *Taikan Nihon bunka-shi sensho* (Comprehensive collection of Japanese cultural histories) was filled by the receipt of *Nihon kirishitan bunka-shi* (History of Japanese Kirishitan culture) by Izuru Shimmura (1941). Kirishitan culture is generally taken to mean those traces of Western culture which survived in Japan following the introduction of Christianity in 1549—a movement which culminated in the persecution of 1639 and in a legal ban on everything Christian. Dr. Shimmura's book, together with Arimichi Ebizawa's *Kirishitan-shi no kenkyû* (A study of the history of Kirishitan, 1942), *Kirishitan tenseki sôkô* (A study of Kirishitan books, 1943), Genshô Mita's *Kirishitan denshô* (Kirishitan legends and traditions, 1941), and *Nihon saikyô-shi* (History of Christianity in Japan), has greatly enriched the still inadequate holdings of Christian literature in the Japanese collection. The last-named work is a translation of Jean Crasset's *Histoire de l'église du Japon*, Paris, 1715, rendered in 1878 by the *Dajôkan* or Cabinet translators, and pub-

lished by the Cabinet Printing Office in 1878-1880. Long out of print, the present edition was published without revision by the Rakuyôdô in 1913. Although the book has been superseded by more authoritative studies, no collection of *Kirishitan* materials is complete without the *Dajôkan* translation.

The following historical works, published as a series by the Masu Shobô, are useful for any study of the history of Japan in the past half century, since they contain information which has not hitherto been disclosed: *Rikugun gojûnen-shi* (A history of the Japanese Army in the past fifty years) by Takaakira Kuwaki (1943); *Kaigun gojûnen-shi* (A history of the Japanese Navy in the past fifty years) by Ichirô Satô (1943); *Kôkû gojûnen-shi* (A history of Japanese aviation in the past fifty years) by Toshi Nimura (1943); and *Engeki gojûnen-shi* (A history of the Japanese drama in the past fifty years) by Shûtarô Miyake (1942).

Narratives and reports on military actions in World War II continue to appear. Representative titles, both appearing in 1943, are *Gadarukanaru no kessen* (The bloody campaign of Guadalcanal) by a group of correspondents attached to the Army; and *Shônan sôsei-ki* (Genesis of New Singapore) by John Tatsuki Fujii. In this connection mention should be made of the *Shinju-wan* (1943), a translation by Capt. Hikota Hirose, Imperial Japanese Navy, of Blake Clark's *Remember Pearl Harbor*. The Japanese version is useful for the explanatory notes and comments which appear in the margins or at the beginning or end of each chapter.

Our knowledge of Japan's first contacts with the West in the nineteenth century is enhanced by the following travel diaries: *Kembei-shi nikki* (Diary of an envoy to America), written by Muragaki Awaji no kami Norimasa (1813-1880), one of the envoys who accompanied the first mission

to the United States in 1860 to arrange for the ratification of the treaty of 1857, the first to be concluded between the two Nations. It was edited by Ryûichi Abe and published by the Bungakusha in 1943. The *Bunkyû kôkai-ki* (Record of a voyage in the Bunkyû era), published in 1942, is a memoir by Hiizu Miyake describing a trip taken in 1863-64 to France where he served as a minor official in a mission dispatched by the Tokugawa Shogunate. The *Toku-meい zenken taishi Bei-Ô kanran jikki* (An ambassador plenipotentiary's voyage to America and Europe), compiled by Kunitake Kume in 1877 and covering the years 1870-73, is an official record in five volumes of the first diplomatic mission dispatched to the West after the Meiji Restoration.

The period covering the transition from the Tokugawa Shogunate to the Meiji regime, one of the most turbulent in Japanese annals, provides a fertile field for historical investigation. A basic source book for this epoch is a work still in progress, entitled *Dai Nihon ishin shiryô* (Historical materials on the Restoration). Begun in 1938 under the auspices of the *Ishin shiryô hensankai* (Society for the Compilation of Historical Materials on the Restoration), the collection is eventually to comprise 200 volumes. So far the Library has received nine volumes covering the following periods: April 1-August 31, 1848; February 1-March 5, 1854; March 21-April 10, 1858; and April 26-May 31, 1858. The same Society published in 1939-42 the *Ishin-shi* (History of the Restoration) in six volumes. Issued under less distinguished auspices, but rich in historical interest, is the *Kaei Meiji nenkan-roku* (Records of the Kaei and Meiji eras [1852-1868]), a 17-volume work by Saneyasu Yoshino, undated, but with a preface written in 1869.

Among many scholarly works dealing with the early Meiji period the following recent accessions deserve mention: *Meiji*

ishin zengo ni okeru seiji shisō no tenkai (Development of political thought in the Meiji Restoration period) by Hisato Ono (1944); *Meiji ishin zaisei keizai-shi kō* (A history of finance and economics in the Meiji Restoration) by Masami Kanakura (1943); and the *Bakumatsu ishin* (The closing era of the Shogunate and the Restoration), compiled by the Nihon Keizai Kenkyūsho (Economic Research Institute of Japan). The last-named is a collection of essays on the various economic aspects of the period. More modest, but unique in choice of subject, is the *Ishin kyohei-shi* (A history of uprisings during the Restoration) by Toshikazu Takisawa (1942).

Noteworthy also are two works published in the early Meiji period, but now out of print: *Kanrei enkaku-hyō* (Chronological table of statutes), published in 1879, listing all the laws, statutes, and official instructions of various governmental agencies from October 1867 to December 1878; and *Dai Nihon teikoku ekitei shikō* (History of the postal service of the Japanese Empire), compiled by Hiizu Aoe in 1882, the first book to be published on Japan's postal system. Similarly useful as source materials are the *Meiji kōgyō-shi* (History of industry in the Meiji era), 10 volumes, published in 1925-31 by the Nihon Kōgakkai (Engineering Society of Japan), covering all phases of engineering activities—architectural, railway, mining, shipbuilding, etc.; and the *Kaiji shiryō sōsho* (Collected materials on maritime affairs), 20 volumes, compiled by Shōichi Sumida, and published in 1929-31.

Historical works in other fields received during the year are: *Nihon kesshi jidai no kenkyū* (A study of the prehistoric age of Japan) by Shūichi Kuriyama (1933), a work of great critical acumen; *Yamato koji jōdai-shi kō* (Essays on the ancient history of old temples in Yamato) by Masanori Nagao (Tambaichi-machi, 1943); *Chūsei kokubungaku kenkyū* (Studies in medi-

eval Japanese literature) by Tanji Gotō (1943); *Chūsei kangai-shi no kenkyū* (A history of irrigation in the medieval period) by Keigo Hōgetsu (1943); *Nihon kahei ryūtsu-shi* (History of currency in Japan) by Atsushi Kobata (1943); *Nihon sōkogyō-shi* (History of the warehouse business in Japan), compiled and published by Nihon Sōkō Kyōkai (Japan Warehouse Association), in 1941; and *Nihon shōen-sei shiron* (A historical study of the Japanese manor system) by Takeo Ono (1943). Other books by Dr. Ono, acquired by the Library in the current year, are *Eikosaku-ron* (A study of emphyteusis), which was the author's doctoral dissertation (1924); and *Kyū Saga-han no kinden seido* (Equalization of landholding in the Old Saga Clan), published in 1928. In the field of agricultural economics mention should also be made of the following: *Kaga-han nōsei shikō* (A historical study of the agricultural administration of the Kaga Clan) by Kichinojō Oda (1929); *Hōkensei-ka no nōmin ikki* (Peasant insurrections under the feudal regime) by Eitarō Tamura (1933); and *Ina nōmin sōjō-shi* (A history of peasant uprisings in Ina) by Kōjin Kobayashi (Iida-machi, 1933).

A significant acquisition in the field of Chinese architecture is the *Shinkoku Pekin kōjō shashin-chō* (Photographs of palace buildings of Peking), two volumes, with a companion volume, *Pekin kōjō kenchiku sōshoku* (Decorations of palace buildings in Peking), published in 1906. This monumental work was sponsored by the Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial University in collaboration with the famous photographer, Kazumasa Ogawa. It has explanatory notes in Japanese, Chinese, and English.

Of the many biographies of persons of varying degrees of fame that have been added to the collection only a few titles can be mentioned here: *Itō Hirobumi den*, three volumes, compiled and published by

Shumpo-kô Tsuishôkai in 1940; *Okuma Shigenobu* by Ikujirô Watanabe (1943); and *Saionji Kimmochi len* by Ki Kimura (1937). The life of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Japanese Navy, who lost his life in an American air attack in April 1943, is portrayed in the following works: *Yamamoto Isoroku taishô den* by Tsuneichi Takahei (1942); *Seishô Yamamoto gensui den* by Kensuke Hata (1943); *Gensui Yamamoto Isoroku den*, compiled and published by Asahi Shimbunsha (1943); and *Yamamoto gensui o unda hampû* by Kensuke Hata (1944).

In the field of bibliography, several outstanding works have been received. The voluminous *Nihon shoshigaku no kenkyû* (A study of Japanese bibliography), printed in 1943, was compiled by Kazu-masa Kawase, who received the Imperial Academy Award for another monumental work, *Kokatsuji-hon no kenkyû* (A study of old Japanese printed books), published in 1937. Additions to the Imperial Library in Tokyo from 1927 to 1935 are described in the three-volume work, *Teikoku toshokan wakan tosho shomei mokuroku*, Series 5, printed in 1943. Of yearbooks showing the output of literature in any given year the following have been received: *Shoseki nenkan* for 1942; *Nihon shuppan nenkan* for 1943; and *Zasshi nen-*

kan, a yearbook of periodicals, 1942.

Conspicuous gaps still exist in the Library's holdings of Japanese periodicals, but with the arrival in Tokyo of Mr. John R. Shively, the Library's representative in Japan, it is hoped that adequate channels will soon be established for the prompt transmission of periodicals and other materials. The following titles represent pre-war periodicals for which postwar issues have been received in varying degrees of completeness: *Bungaku* (Literature), *Bungei shunjû* (Literary review), *Chûô kôron* (Central review), *Daiyamondo* (Diamond), *Kagaku* (Science), *Kaizô* (Reform), *Kampô* (Official gazette), *Kinzoku* (Metals), *Kokugo to kokubungaku* (National language and literature), *Nihon hyôron* (Japanese review), *Tôshi keizai* (Economic investment), *Tôyô keizai shimpô* (Oriental economist), and *Zaisei* (Finance). The following postwar periodicals are being received in whole or in part: *Chûô rôdô jihô* (Central labor monthly), *Crown*, *Keieisha* (Managers), *Kôsei jihô* (Welfare monthly), *Minshu hyôron* (Democratic review), *Penishirin* (Penicillin), *Rôdô hyôron* (Labor review), *Rôdô mondai kenkyû* (Studies on labor problems), *Shin Nihon keizai* (New Japanese economics), *Shuppan nyûsu* (Publishing news), *Zaisei keizai* (Financial economy), and *Zenei* (Vanguard).

The Near East

Over 3,100 items in Near Eastern languages were added to the Library's collections during the calendar year 1947. These were distributed as follows:

Arabic	2,600
Armenian	75
Georgian	25
Persian	20
Turkish and Turkic	400

The increase represented by these figures is significant primarily because of the generally high quality and practical usefulness of many of these works. In addition, books in European languages and official publications of Near Eastern governments (not included in the above figures) have been arriving in ever greater volume and with increasing regularity. Trade directories, law codes, monographs on all phases of Near Eastern civilization and history, belles-lettres, manuscripts, newspapers, and periodicals may be found among the year's receipts. This gratifying improvement results from several factors: (1) the action of the National Military Establishment and the Department of State in transferring materials in great quantity to the Library; (2) the activity of Library of Congress representatives in the field; and (3) gifts to the Library.

ARABIC

The most important acquisition of the year was the Moritz Library of Arabica and Islamica, which was transferred to the Library of Congress by the Washington Document Center. As indicated by the name of the Library, these books were once the property of the famous Arabic scholar and bookdealer, Bernhardt Moritz, and, as might be expected, they are of an exceptional character. Consisting of 1,816 items, this collection constitutes a great reference library on almost every phase of Islamic civiliza-

tion from the earliest times until 1938. Included in it are Western critical editions and Eastern imprints of Arabic texts, dictionaries, grammars, encyclopedias, catalogs, periodicals, and monographs.

The value of this impressive assemblage is almost beyond calculation, for most of the titles have been long out of print or are otherwise rare, and vast sums of money and years of unremitting effort would be required to duplicate them. The addition of the Moritz Library and of the Mansuri Collection—with its 5,000 volumes, consisting chiefly of Near Eastern editions of the texts of 1,400 manuscripts*—has automatically placed the Library of Congress among the world's most important Arabic libraries. It is now possible for scholars to find here almost every important standard text and periodical, both in Arabic and in the Western languages, as well as the dictionaries, concordances, and encyclopedias which they are likely to require for research on any phase of Islamic religion, history, or linguistics. Although it will be some time before the Arabic collections are cataloged and made known in detail through Library of Congress printed cards, nevertheless sectional and other catalogs and lists and special shelving arrangements make these materials accessible for reference purposes.

Arabic scholars, particularly those in Egypt, continue to edit and publish new texts and re-edit old ones, and to prepare useful reference tools. Such works, often co-operative ventures, are especially valuable. Recently arrived are al-Shantarinī's literary and political history of twelfth-century Spain, *al-Dhakirah fi mahāsin ahl al-Jazīrah*,

*Briefly described in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, vol. 3, no. 2, Feb. 1946, p. 37.

vol. I, 1-4, edited by the staff of the Faculty of Letters of the Fu'ād I University (Cairo, Lajnat al-ta'lif, 1939-45); al-Suyūtī's valuable work on Arabic grammar and related sciences, *al-Mużhir fi 'ulūm wa-anwā'iḥā*, edited by Muḥammad Jād al-Mawlā, 'Ali al-Bajāwī, and Muḥammad Abū al-Faḍl (Cairo, Dār iḥyā' al-kutub al-'arabiyyah, 1944-6); the well-known history of Egypt from 1181-1440 by the famous Mameluke historian al-Maqrīzī, *K. al-sulūk li-ma'rifa duwal al-mulūk*, pts. 1-3, edited by Muḥammad Muṣṭafā Ziyādah (Cairo, Dār al-kutub, 1934-9); and a lesser-known but more interesting work of this same historian who was a pupil of the celebrated Ibn Khaldūn, *Ighāthat al-ummah bi-kashf al-ghummah*, edited by Muḥammad Muṣṭafā Ziyādah and Jamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad al-Shayāl (Cairo, Lajnat al-ta'lif, 1940). The *Ighāthah* is an account of the famines in Egypt from early times until 1405, and al-Maqrīzī is the only Egyptian historian to describe this socio-economic aspect of Egypt's history. In addition to an investigation of the causes of famines and their suggested remedies, he provides a detailed picture of the various classes of Egyptian society of his time.

One of the most beautiful books ever printed in the Near East is Tāhā Husayn and 'Abd al-Wahhāb 'Azzām's edition of Ibn al-Muqaffa's famous Arabic translation from the Pehlevi of the *Kalīlah wa-Dimnah* (Cairo, al-Mā'rif, 1941). Printed in a limited edition on paper of high rag content in a clear type font, and enhanced by Roman Strekalovsky's color reproductions of miniatures from old manuscripts, this is a most handsome book. It has the added interest of containing a new text derived from a manuscript in the Āyā Sōfiya Library dated 618 A. H./1221

A. D. Prior to this edition, the oldest known manuscript (the basis of Cheikho's edition) has been that dated 739/1338.

Until last year the Library possessed no concordance to the Qur'ān. Persistent efforts to secure Flügel's *Concordantiae Corani arabicae* (Leipzig, 1842) had met with failure. Fortunately, however, a copy was found in the Moritz Library. Another concordance received last year is an Egyptian work based on Flügel, entitled *al-Mu'jam al-mufahras li-alfāz al-Qur'ān al-Karīm* by Fu'ād 'Abd al-Bāqī (Cairo, Dār al-kutub, 1945). The *Mu'jam* not only corrects most of Flügel's errors but possesses the great merit of giving for each word of the Holy Text most of the sentence or clause in which it occurs, the frequency of occurrence, the name of the *sūrah*, and whether it is Meccan or Medinan. Attractively printed, this concordance is an extremely useful reference tool. A third concordance also acquired recently is Muḥammad Fāris Barakāt's *al-Murshid ilá āyāt al-Qur'ān al-Karīm wa-kalimātihi* (Damascus, Hāshimiyah, 1939), which gives only four or five words of context for each word of the Holy Text.

Yūsuf As'ad Dāghir, an official of the Lebanese National Library, has produced a useful reference work in his *Fahāris al-maktabah al-'arabiyyah fī al-Ḥāfiqayn* (*Répertoire bibliographique de la bibliothèque arabe*), published at Beirut in 1947. It contains a description of the larger Arabic manuscript collections throughout the world and a discussion of their catalogs, arranged by country.

Of more than curiosity value is the first Arabic text to reach us from the Soviet Union in several years, the excellent posthumous edition by A. M. Bara-

banov of Muḥammad Tāhir al-Qarākhi's *Bārigat al-suyūf al-Daghastāniyah fī ba'd al-ghazawāt al-shāmiliyah* (Moscow, Institut vostokovedeniā, 1946). This item, a history of the North Caucasus during the nineteenth century, contains much information on the internal and external relations of the people of that region. Barabanov, who died during the war, was a pupil of I. Kratchkovsky, Russia's greatest Arabist. A Russian translation of the above work was published in 1941 as volume XXXV of the *Trudy instituta vostokovedeniā*.

Worthy of note is a gift by the Syrian Government of a full set (1921-37) of the *Majallat al-majma' al-'ilmī al-'arabī* (*La Revue de l'Académie Arabe*), published in Damascus. This important periodical concentrates its attention on the classical language and literature, but from time to time includes valuable studies on the modern period.

Arabic manuscript accessions include a number of items purchased, for the most part, in Egypt by Dr. Harold W. Glidden, Publications Procurement Officer of the Department of State. Among these are the following:

Al-Munqidh min al-halakah fī madārī al-samā'im al-muhlikah, by Ibn al-Mubārak (fl. 1384*), was copied in 1430 from the original. This important manuscript purveys information on poisons, symptoms, antidotes, and treatment, as assembled from Hindu and Greek texts.

Al-Qarābadhīn 'alā tartīb al-'ilal, by Najīb al-Dīn al-Samarqāndī (d. 1222), is an antidotary (undated). Al-Samarqāndī's influence prevailed in the East for five centuries.

*All dates are A. D.

Zubdat al-Tibb, by al-Jurjānī al-Khwārizmshāhī (d. 1136), is a general treatise on medicine, dated 1677. Al-Jurjānī, a Persian who wrote in both Arabic and Persian, was the author of the first medical encyclopedia to be written in Persian rather than in Arabic.

Ma la yasa' al-ṭabība jahluhu, by al-Baghdādī-al-Kutubī (fl. 1310), is a *materia medica*, dated 1682, based on the work of the famous botanist, Ibn Baythār.

Risālah fī anwā' tadāruk, *Risālah nuzūl al-'askar*, *Risālah khifz al-ṣīḥah*, *Risālat al-faṣd*, *Risālah takhlīṣ al-aghdiyah*, and *Risālah sīkanjabīn* are undated opuscula of Ibn Sīnā (Avicenna), bound together, dealing with a variety of medical topics.

Kitāb aṣhār al-afkār fī jawāhir al-ahjār, by al-Tīfāsī (d. 1253), undated, is a well-known treatise on twenty-five precious stones—their origin, qualities, and commercial value.

Nafīt is an undated manuscript with pages missing at the beginning and at the end. It deals with mineral oil, its properties, uses, etc.

Kitāb al-Malāḥah fī 'ilm al-falāḥah, by 'Abd al-Ghānī al-Nābulusī (d. 1731), is a treatise on agriculture. Based on the works of ancient authors, it was copied from the original by the author's son, and was printed at government expense in 1881 to serve as a practical manual for farmers. (The printed text was received in the Moritz Library).

Kharīdat al-'ajā'ib wa-farīdat al-jarā'ib, by Sirāj al-Dīn b. al-Wardī (fl. 1446), is a popular cosmogony, undated but probably sixteenth century.

Kitāb al-uss fī al-'amal b. al-sayf wa-al-turs and the *Kitāb al-Kifāyah fī 'ilm al-rimāyah* by Muḥammad b. 'Alī al-Hamawī al-Hanafī. This manuscript,

dated 1587, deals with poetical accounts of swords and shields and bows and arrows.

Tarīkh Miṣr wa-al-Qāhirah, by Nūḥ Effendi (d. 1659), dated 1718, is a history of Egypt and Cairo.

Khulāsat al-wafā', by Abū al-Hasan al-Samhūdī (d. 1506), is an epitomized history of Medina. This manuscript is nineteenth-century.

Sharā'i' al-Islām, by Najm al-Dīn al-Hillī (d. 1277), is a celebrated treatise on Shāfi'iite jurisprudence; the manuscript is dated 1678.

There is also an unusual collection of 42 manuscript letters pertaining to a Franciscan mission in Egypt. These letters were written in Italian and Spanish from 1685 to 1692 in Egypt, Italy, and Spain by Franciscans in connection with a project to convert the Copts to the Roman Catholic Church. They throw some light on an obscure phase in the history of Christian missions in the Near East during the late seventeenth century. Particularly interesting is the revelation of strong opposition to the project by Italian Franciscan missionaries in the Holy Land who regarded Egypt as being within their jurisdiction.

The Library of Congress collections of modern Arabic materials were significantly augmented during the year by books dealing with every phase of the contemporaneous Arab world—its politics, economics, sociology, law, history, art, education, and health problems—most of them written in Arabic, but a considerable number in English and French. Professor Hasan al-Hasan's history, *Tarīkh al-Islām* (Cairo, al-Itimād, vol. I, 1935, vol. II,

1945), is of interest chiefly because it represents a transitional stage in the development of Arabic historical writing. Egyptians have long been concerned with their literary and political history, but recently they have begun to show themselves aware of their artistic heritage. A good illustration of this is the *Ta'rikh al-masājid al-athariyyah* of Hasan 'Abd al-Wahhāb (Cairo, Dār al-kutub, 1946), an account of Egyptian mosques selected to represent Islamic art in its varied architectural and decorative phases; a volume of photographs accompanies the text.

In the field of modern Arabic belles-lettres, the Library of Congress is rapidly rising to a position of pre-eminence. This year saw the acquisition of many of the older as well as the most recent efforts of such well-known authors as Tāhā Husayn, al-'Aqqād, Ahmad Amin, Tawfiq al-Hakīm, Zākī Mubārak, al-Māzīnī, Maḥmūd Taymūr, and many others. Worthy of special mention are the Arabic original of Tāhā Husayn's autobiography, *al-Ayyām*; a 1944 reprint of his bold and penetrating analysis of Egypt's culture and educational policies, *Mustaqbal al-thaqāfah fī Miṣr*; and his imaginative re-creation of life in the Prophet's time, *'Alá hāmish al-sīrah*. We now have more than half of the productions of this prolific and provocative author who is considered by many the most gifted writer of his generation.

A delightful and novel addition was an almost complete set of those writings of Kāmil Kīlānī which recount famous stories for children of the 10-12 year level. With these tales, classified under such headings as "Stories from the Arabian Nights," "Hindu Stories," "Hu-

morous Stories," "Stories from Shakespeare," and "Arabic Stories," Kilani has performed an unusually valuable service for Arabic-speaking children. Written in a simplified but excellent style and with a special charm revealing a genuine and rare gift, these stories cannot but stimulate and enrich the language appreciation of their readers or listeners. They can also be heartily recommended as first practice reading material for elementary Arabic students in the West. It might be added that in addition to the works of recreational reading which have earned him the approbation of his countrymen, Kilani has also produced literary studies and critical editions of classical texts such as the *Risālat al-ghufrān* of al-Ma'arī and the *Dīwān* of *Ibn al-Rūmī*.

Newspapers and periodicals continue to flood in. Titles currently received now exceed 200 in number and the collection must surely be one of the largest of its kind in the world. Complete servicing of this collection is impossible because of insufficient personnel, and for the present, at least, only the periodicals and the one or two most important newspapers of each country are available.

ARMENIAN

Most of the newly-accessioned Armenian books came from Soviet Armenia and, aside from a few dealing with literary and historical problems, were of a propagandistic character. A number of items on Armenia were published abroad; of these the most important are: *Arméniens, peuple tragique* by Vazkèn Aykouni (Beirut, Imprimerie Catholique, 1945); *Études historiques sur le peuple arménien* by Kevork Aslan (Paris, 1928); *Der Traktat "Yalags ar-*

haqinouthiants hoguyn..." of Brother Anglus Johannes (fl. 1333), edited by Father Marcus A. van den Oudenrijn (Freiburg, Librairie de l'Université, 1942), an Armenian translation of an excerpt from the *Summa theologica*, with a glossary; *Étude philologique & lexicographique de 6000 mots et noms arméniens* by Bedros Kerestedjian (London, 1945); *Introduction à l'anthropologie du Caucase. Les Arméniens* by R. Khérumian (Paris, 1943); and *Bibliographie de l'Arménie* by Armenag Salmaslian (Paris, 1946), which, in spite of its omissions and other defects, is probably the most important Armenian reference work received. In addition, a few items, chiefly belles-lettres and some histories, came in as gifts.

The Library of Congress' meager holdings in Armeniaca were hardly enriched by last year's acquisitions, but the current year promises to be vastly different. Much is expected from the energetic and devoted activity of a newly-formed committee for the Armenian collections of the Library of Congress. This group has dedicated itself to the task of creating, with the co-operation of Armenians throughout the country, an Armenian collection worthy of a great library.

GEORGIAN

Only half of the items in this language reaching our shelves seem to possess intrinsic value. The remainder are propaganda tracts or textbooks.

PERSIAN

Considerations of space preclude the possibility of listing even the more important western works on Iran. The

phrase "more important" must be considered as relative, since on the whole the books were of mediocre quality. Rehashes, popularizations, texts based wholly on secondary sources in French, English, and other languages, without reference to documents in the Persian language, constitute the bulk of the Library's Persian acquisitions in 1947. A few items in Persian were received from western book-dealers and one from a private Iranian citizen. In the former category are the *'Ashayer-i-Fars* by Mohammad Bahmanbegi (Teheran, 1946), a useful little work on the tribes of Iran, and the *Tarikh-i mukhtaṣar-i azab-i siyāsī* by Mohammad Babar (Teheran, 1945 ?), a short history of political parties. But the most valuable single acquisition was a bound set of the periodical *Āyandeh*, volumes I-III (appearing at irregular intervals), 1925-date. This extremely important political, historical, and literary journal was founded in 1925 by Dr. Mahmūd Afs̄hār and most of the significant writers of the time contributed to it. Shortly after Reza Khan became shah, it had to suspend publication and did not appear again until two years ago.

Newspapers and official publications are now arriving from Persia, but with great irregularity.

The following Persian manuscripts were acquired by purchase:

Ālamgīr-nāmeh, by Muḥammad Qāzīm (d. 1681), is a well-known history of the first ten years of the reign of Aurangzeb; the manuscript is of the eighteenth century.

Al-Mu'jam fi āthār mulūk al-'Ājam, by Faḍl Allāh Ḥusaynī Qazwīnī (fl. 1295), is a history of the four pre-Islamic Persian dynasties; the manuscript is late eighteenth-century.

Malfüzat-i Ṣāḥib-Qirān, by Muham-mad Afḍal (fl. 1637), is an enlarged edition of Timur's memoirs, extending to his death; the manuscript is late eighteenth-century.

Ta'rīkh-i 'Ālām-ārāy-i 'Abbāsī, by Iskandar al-Munshī (d. 1628), is a history of the life and reign of Shah 'Abbās and his predecessors; it is dated 1812.

TURKISH AND TURKIC

Turkish materials reached us in satisfactory volume through exchange channels and by purchase. Translations, novels, literary studies, and scholarly monographs are well represented. Government documents, particularly the various law codes and compilations, are outstanding for their variety and completeness.

A surprising and most welcome addition, by gift of the author, was the *Bibliotekçinin elkitabi*, vol. I, of Adnan Ötüken (Ankara, Milli Eğitim Basimevi, 1947). Dr. Ötüken is the Director of the rapidly growing Turkish National Library in Ankara, the Milli Kütüphane, and his Librarian's Handbook, although designed primarily as a student's manual, will be found useful in American libraries with Turkish collections, for it contains valuable data on Turkish libraries and their cataloging practices. Dr. Ötüken's work is probably the best book on modern library science written in the Near East and the arrival of volume two, promised for this year, is eagerly awaited.

A reference work of great value to all students of Turkey is the *Türk Meşhurları Ansiklopedisi* by İbrahim A. Gövsa (İstanbul, Yedigün Neşriyatı,

1946). This encyclopedia contains some 2,000 short bio-bibliographies of Turks (many of whom are still alive), who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, art, science, war, and politics.

The first two volumes of Hûseyin Kâzim Kadri's monumental *Tûrk Lûgati* (Istanbul, Devlet Matbaasi, 1927-28), an etymological dictionary of the Turkic dialects, filled a serious lacuna. Volume III, which begins with the letter *sîn*, and is written in the new script, has long been in our possession.

H. C. Hony's *Turkish-English Dictionary* (Oxford, 1947) answers the need for a reliable, medium-sized dictionary of the modern language.

The most notable Turkish acquisitions of the year were 18 standard historical texts. Among them is the long-sought and invaluable reference work on the lives and writings of distinguished *shaykhs*, jurisconsults, poets, historians, geographers, mathematicians, and physicians, the '*Osmanlı Muellifleri* by Mahmûd Tâhir Bey Brûsali (Istanbul, 1914-23). The other works are as follows:

'Ali Ta'rikh-i (Kunh al-akhbâr), Muhammed b. Ahmed 'Ali, Istanbul, 1860-8.

Hadîqat al-jawâmi', Husayn b. Hajjî, Istanbul, 1864.

Hadîqat al-wuzarâ', 'Uthmânzâde Ahmed Tâ'ib, Istanbul, 1854.

Ma'ârif-i 'umûmiyah nażârat-i târikhçesi tashkîlat wa-ajra'ati, Mah-

mûd b. al-Shaykh Nâfi' Jawâd, Istanbul, 1919.

Mahâsin al-âthâr wa-haqâ'iq al-akhbâr, Ahmed Wâsif, Istanbul, 1804.

Natâ'ij al-wuqû'ât, Muştafa Nûrî, Istanbul, 1909.

Majmû'ah-i munsha'ât-i Salâtin, Ahmed Feridûn, Istanbul, 1857.

Silihdâr, Mahmad Agha Findiqlili, Istanbul, 1928.

Sâhâ'if al-akhbâr, Ahmed b. Luṭf Allâh Munajjimbashi, Istanbul, 1868.

Tâj al-tawârikh, Mahmad b. Hasan Jân Sa'd al-Dîn Khoja *Effendi*, Istanbul, 1862-3.

Ta'rikh-i Ahmed Jawdat, Ahmed Jawdat Pasha, Istanbul, 1891.

Ta'rikh-i dawlat-i 'Uthmâniyah, 'Abd al-Rahmân Sharaf, Istanbul, 1897-1900.

Ta'rikh-i Na'imâ, Muştafa Na'imâ, Istanbul, 1864-6.

Ta'rikh-i Râshid, Mahmad Râshid, Istanbul, 1865.

Ta'rikh-i Shânizâde, 'Atâ' Allâh Muhammed *Effendi* Shânizâde, Istanbul, 1867.

Tawârikh-i 'Alî 'Uthmân, 'Âshiq Pashazâde, Istanbul, 1913.

Uss-i ȝafar, Mahmad As'ad, Istanbul, 1827.

Azerbaijan, Uigur, and other Turkic language books and pamphlets in Latin, Cyrillic, and Arabic characters, principally textbooks and propaganda tracts, arrived in small quantity. These items are of interest at present only as source material for building up a knowledge of these languages.

Southeast Asia

The strategic position of Southeast Asia in international affairs has given new importance to an understanding of the political, social, and economic thought of this region as well as to its cultural and linguistic aspects. Aware of the fact that the United States has come face to face with postwar developments in this agitated colonial area, the Library proposes to secure all the significant publications that can be obtained there.

To assist in carrying out the Library's acquisitions program, the writer of this report departed for Southeast Asia in the latter part of October 1947 for a period of approximately six months. There he will procure books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals in the Western languages and in the various vernaculars; he will search out reliable dealers who will accept the responsibility for filling blanket orders in the future; and he will arrange for the international exchange of official publications. In general, the whole problem of satisfactory and orderly procurement of current publications in this area will be studied. An account of this mission and its results will appear in next year's acquisitions report.

During the past calendar year over 1,000 items were added to the Southeast Asia collection from European and Asiatic sources. A number of significant United States publications have also been received, but only the foreign publications pertaining to Southeast Asia will be discussed here.

BURMA

A current and ever-growing problem in Burma, which has secured its independence only recently, is the place of the minority groups within its borders. One of these minorities is the Kachins, a mountain people who played a major role during the war in northern Burma. Although unable to purchase an original copy, the Library was fortunate in securing a microfilm copy

of the excellent account, *The History of the Kachins of the Hukawng Valley* (privately printed, c. 1942-1944) by Kawler Ma Nawng, with translation and notes by J. L. Leyden, an Englishman who has been in the Burma Frontier Service among the Kachins since 1927. This document was originally written in Jinghpaw, *i. e.* Kachin, after much original research by this Kachin government official who had close contact with chieftains throughout the Hukawng Valley, all of whom are acknowledged as authorities on Kachin custom and mythology. While the work in the main is limited to a detailed review of the genealogy, history, and customs of a small segment of the Kachin race, the general principles outlined in it are applicable with slight variations to the entire racial group. Also, the account carries much worthwhile information concerning the physical and other features of the Hukawng Valley.

Another important nationalist group consists of the Karens, a people who have lived for generations in close proximity to the Burmans and yet have preserved their own racial traits. Two recent monographs which tell about these hardy people are: *The Karens of Burma* (London, 1945) by the noted authority, Harry I. Marshall; and *Karens of Burma* (London, [1944]) by Cecil Kendrick Hughes.

Closely related to the subject of minorities is the Report of the Burma Frontier Areas Committee of Enquiry, prepared under the chairmanship of David Rees-Williams, and published by H. M. Stationery Office in 1947 (Cmd. 7138). Another state paper issued in conjunction with the problem of Burma's independence and important to the student of government in Burma is entitled *Conclusions Reached in the Conversations between His Majesty's Government and the Delegation from the Executive Council of the Governor of Burma* (London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947, Cmd. 7029).

Recently received copies of the official *Burma Gazette* in Burmese, published during the Japanese occupation, contain the complete text of the Declaration of Independence of Burma and the Constitution for the Government of Burma, issued and signed by U Ba Maw, then President of the Burma Constituent Assembly. Another publication which appeared during the war period will be of exceptional interest to the philatelist: *An Abridged History of the Various Issues of the Postage Stamps Issued during the Japanese Occupation of Burma* (Rangoon, H. D. Kaka, 1945).

The press of any colonial area is an important source for a record of contemporary historical events and editorial opinion. Besides *The Burman*, *New Times of Burma*, and *The Burmese Review*, all of which are published at Rangoon in English, the following newspapers in Burmese have been received: *Dedok* (weekly), *The Socialist Front Weekly*, *The Weekly Thunderer*, *Titbits of Burma* (weekly), *Dobama News* (daily), *The Guardian Weekly*, *The People's Voice* (weekly), and *The Sun* (daily).

Daniel George Edward Hall, who is well known for his book on the establishment of the British East India Company in Burma entitled *Early English Intercourse with Burma (1587-1743)* (London, 1928), recently published *Europe and Burma; a Study of European Relations with Burma to the Annexation of Thibaw's Kingdom, 1886* (London, 1945). In this work the history of Burma is not looked upon as an isolated course of events but is pointed to show how Burma's early foreign relations with the nations of Europe affected the country's future development.

The only volume received dealing with economics was *Basic Problems of Relief Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in South-east Asia* (New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1946) by J. Russell Andrus. The monograph outlines the post-

war problems of population, food, commerce, and communications in Malaya, the East Indies, Siam, and Indochina as well as in Burma.

The Burma Research Society has had published by Longmans, Green the following studies in its pamphlet series: *The Burman: An Appreciation* by Cecil John Edwards (1945, no. 7); *Burma Facts and Figures* (1946, no. 9); and *The Burma Petroleum Industry* (1946, no. 10).

SIAM

In addition to the Siamese material sent last year the Government of Siam, through its Director of Fine Arts, despatched to the Library of Congress another shipment of almost 400 volumes. A large number are publications of the Siamese National Library. In exchange for these the Library of Congress, via the Smithsonian Institution, sent over 50 cases of United States Government publications to the Government of Siam in Bangkok.

One important document which has been used extensively since its arrival is a typewritten copy of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Siam as adopted on April 30, 1946. Included is a summary of the voting opposition to the Constitution, clause by clause.

In the field of history and foreign relations, the Vajirāñana National Library published some years ago *Records of the Relations between Siam and Foreign Countries in the 17th Century* (Bangkok, 1915) as copied from papers preserved at the India Office in London. Important source material in this field is also to be found in a privately published document of the Siamese delegation to the United Nations Security Council, namely, *Traité et conventions entre le Royaume de Siam et la France*. Treaties from July 15, 1867 to December 7, 1937 are included.

Up to the present no newspapers or periodicals in Siamese have been received.

Two Bangkok newspapers in English which have come more or less regularly are *Liberty*, a daily, and the *Standard*, a weekly. *Democracy*, a morning daily, ceased publication in early 1947.

INDOCHINA

To the student of the social sciences and of ethnology the following will have special appeal: *La Propriété communale au Tonkin* (Paris, 1939), a thesis offered at the University of Paris by Vu-van-Hiên; *Rêves d'un campagnard annamite* (Paris, 1940) by Tran-van-Tung; Léopold Sabatier's book of customary law, *Recueil des coutumes rhadées du Darlac* (Hanoi, Imp. d'Extrême-Orient, 1940); and *Aspects sociaux et économiques du sentiment religieux en pays annamite* (Paris, 1942) by Raymond Grivaz. In addition to its interest to the sociologist, *La Famille patriarcale annamite* (Paris, 1942) by Tran-van-Trai has special value to the librarian in establishing Annamese proper names.

The extended struggle for independence by Indochina directs the student of political science to those documents concerned with the problems of government in a colonial area. One such document in connection with the Dalat Conference is: *Conférence préparatoire de Dalat sur le statut de la Fédération Indochinoise dans l'union française 1er—13 août 1946* (Saigon, Direction fédérale de l'information, 1946?).

A work dealing with Annamese education, *L'Enseignement traditionnel en Annam* (Paris, 1942), was prepared as a thesis at the University of Paris by Tran-van-Trai. The work carries a valuable bibliography of primary source material in Annamese.

MALAYA

During the past year the effort to secure grammars and dictionaries of the various languages of Southeast Asia has continued.

Among the language books received, those concerning Malay were most numerous. Two publications of merit are *Nieuw Nederlandsch-maleisch Woordenboek*, 3rd ed., (Leiden, 1926) by the Dutch scholar H. C. Klinkert, and *Vocabulary of the English and Malay Languages with Notes*, vol. 1, English-Malay (Shanghai, 1922) by the noted authority Frank A. Swettenham. Other books in this field are: *Malay, English, Dutch Pocket Vocabulary of 20,000 Words* (Melbourne, 1946?) compiled by N. Helsloot; *De Vormeranderingen der Maleische Taal* (Batavia, 1864) by H. von Dewall; and *A Malay Dictionary: Malay-English, English-Malay* (Sydney, 1944) prepared by the United States Army Forces in the Far East.

A collection of some 400 facsimiles of Malayan manuscripts comprises the choice work of that well-known scholar, Hillebrandus Klinkert: *Groote Bloemlezing uit de Maleische Handschriften in Poezie en Proza* (Leiden, 1898). James Low, famed for his knowledge of Siamese literature, translated from Malay: *Marong Mahawangsa, the Kedah Annals* (Bangkok, 1908). Two more recent publications dealing with Malayan literature are *Modern Maleis zakelijk Proza* (Groningen, 1947) by C. Hooykaas; and the fascinating book of folklore entitled *Tales from the Malay Quarter* (Cape Town, 1945), recorded and retold by Izak David du Plessis, and translated into English by Bernard and Elize Lewis.

Soon after the Malayan Union plan was announced (April 1, 1946) and growing opposition began to appear among the Malays, a committee representing the Malayan Government, the Malay Rulers, and the United Malays' National Organization published a report (December 25, 1946) which recommended the establishment of a Federation of Malaya to replace the Malaya Union. In response to this recommendation, a short but signi-

ficant paper was issued by the Colonial Office in London: *Federation of Malaya, Summary of Revised Constitutional Proposals* (H. M. Stationery Office, 1947, Cmd. 7171).

EAST INDIES

The amount of material dealing with the East Indies received within the past year has been far more than that for any other area within the Southeast Asia region. To list even the most important titles concerning the ethnology, history, economics, government and politics, religion, science, language, and literature of these islands would be impossible within the brief compass of this report. On a highly selective basis, however, attention is called to a few outstanding publications.

Since the issue of the Indonesian-Dutch armed conflict has appeared before the United Nations, the attention of the world has been attracted to both Batavia and Jogjakarta. The nationalist point of view is candidly and simply stated by the nationalist leader Soetan Sjahrir in an unpublished address "Text of Address by Dr. Soetan Sjahrir, Ambassador at Large of the Republic of Indonesia . . . September 16, 1947" delivered in Washington last autumn, a copy of which has been secured by the Library. Further commentary on the colonial situation is included in *Het Indonesische Probleem* (The Hague, 1946) by Gerritt William Overijkink and *Hoe Verder met Indië, Analyse van het Indo-*

nesische Probleem (The Hague, 1946) by E. C. v. d. Ende.

A valuable reference book on the country's commerce is J. F. Haccou's *De Indische Exportproducten, hun Beteekenis voor Indië en Nederland* (Leiden, 1947).

Charles Robequain's recent book, *Le Monde malais; péninsule malaise, Sumatra, Java, Bornéo, Célèbes, Bali et les petites îles de la Sonde, Moluques, Philippines* (Paris, 1946), has proved to be an excellent general reference work.

Among the numerous titles in the field of religion, copies of the Bible in Dyak, Madurese, Indonesian Malay, and Javanese have been received.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Two of the books dealing with the Philippines came from Tokyo. Both are bibliographical works in English; the one by Wataru Hashimoto entitled *Firippin guntô chigaku bunken mokuroku* [Bibliography of physical geography in the Philippine archipelago] (Tokyo, East Asia Institute, 1939) contains nearly 900 book and periodical entries, the majority of which are on the minerals in the Philippines. The other appeared just before the war: *Bibliography of the Philippine Islands* (Tokyo, Institute of the Pacific, 1941) by Ichiro Mitamura.

A volume which looks to the future is *The Problems of Philippine Rehabilitation and Trade Relations* (Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1947) by Manuel Roxas y Acuña.

Philosophy and Religion

FOR many centuries, philosophy was held to be a mere handmaid of theology. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that in all the great libraries of the world works on philosophy occupy considerably less space than those on theology and religion. The Library of Congress is no exception to this rule, based, though it was, on the library of a stanch champion of enlightenment who did not harbor too much love for theological speculation. This predominance of theology over philosophy continues in the Library's current receipts; in the past year, in fact, the influx of religious works was so great that only a small fraction can be discussed here.

Theological Literature of the Sixteenth Century

The collection of sixteenth-century theological books has been enriched by some comparatively rare works. The *Ernstlich Handlung der Uniuersitet zü Wittenberg an den durchleüchtigisten hochgeborenen churfürsten vn herren Herr Friderich von Sachsen die Mess betreffend* [Wittenberg, 1521] is a pamphlet whose tendencies have not been fully analyzed even in detailed histories of the German Reformation. Georg Ellinger's *Philipp Melanchthon* (Berlin, 1902), p. 154 f., Julius Köstlin's *Martin Luther* (Berlin, 1903), vol. I, p. 412 f., Leopold von Ranke's *Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformation* (Berlin, 1839-47), vol. II, p. 16 f., and others do not refer at all to the important third part of this tripartite tract. The first part, signed by seven teachers of the University of Wittenberg, was probably

written by Melanchthon and was obviously sent as a manifesto in the fall of 1520 to the protector of the University, the Elector Frederick III, "The Wise," of Saxony. In this memorandum Jodocus Jonas (Justus Jobst Koch), *probst*, lecturer on canon law, and Dean of the Theological Faculty; the unhappy Andreas (Bodenstein von) Carlstadt, later to become an opponent of Luther; Philippus Melanchthon; Tileman Pletner; Nicolaus Armsdorffer (von Armsdorf), one of the most intimate friends of Luther; Johan Doeltz (Johannes Doelsch); and the lawyer Hieronymus Schurpff (Schurf) turn against the widespread "misuse of the holy Mass" and acknowledge, for the first time in the history of the German Reformation—before Luther did anything of the kind—that the sovereign in any German territory is entitled to sanction and carry through Church reform. The seven signers of this petition entreat the Elector to allow reception of communion under both species (bread and wine) and not to be intimidated if he should be called a "Bohemian and heretic" on that account. "For all those who do something for the word of the Lord must bear such dishonor and shame." The second part of the pamphlet contains the answer given to the Wittenberg professors by the Elector through one of his officials, a certain Dr. Christian Beyer. In this answer, despite all his genuine interest in Church reform, the Elector hesitates to follow the advice of the Wittenberg reformers and reminds them, among other things, that they would cut off their own revenues if they should abolish

all votive Masses. But the reformers insist, in the third part of this tract which was signed by six teachers of the University (Pletner's signature does not appear here), that in spending their money for a votive Mass or a Mass for the dead, people were fooled by the priests (the "pfaffen") and that they, the reformers, despite their making some concessions, were not willing to support this betrayal of the believers; although they formed only a very tiny group, they knew that "the tiniest groups always preached the truth."

These three tracts of the earliest years of the German Reformation are listed neither in George Wolfgang Panzer's *Annalen der ältern deutschen Litteratur* (Nuremberg, 1788-1805) vol. II, nor in Emil Ottokar Weller's *Repertorium typographicum, Die deutsche Literatur im ersten Viertel des 16. Jahrhunderts* (Nördlingen, 1864). Only Arnold Kuczyński's *Verzeichnis einer Sammlung von nahezu 3000 Flugschriften Luthers und seiner Zeitgenossen* (Leipzig, 1870) and the *Bibliothek Knaake*, the catalog of about 6,000 Reformation imprints which were once in the possession of J. K. F. Knaake, the founder of the Weimar edition of Luther's works, register the *Ernstlich Handlung*.

Two first editions of tracts by Martin Luther which the Library has just acquired are: *Artickel, so da hetten sollen aufs Concilior zu Mantua, oder wo es würde sein, überantwortet werden, von unsers Teils wegen. Vnd was wir annemen oder geben kündten oder nicht . . .* (Wittenberg, [Hans Lufft], 1538) and *Wider den Bischoff zu Magdeburg, Albrecht Cardinal* (Wittenberg, [Hans Lufft], 1539). The Library's copy of the first of these treatises obviously represents a mixture of comparatively uncorrected sheets of issues A and B of the first edition (issue C was printed by Alexander Weishorn in Augsburg and not, like issues A and B, by Hans

Lufft in Wittenberg). The Library's copy of the second treatise is, on the whole, issue B of the first edition.

Jérôme Hermès Bolsec's (Bolzec) critical biography of Théodore de Bèze (Beza), the Geneva collaborator and successor of Calvin, was purchased in the Ingolstadt Latin translation of 1584. The English Reformation is represented, among other pieces, by John Ponet's (Poynet) *Dialecticon de veritate, natura atque substantia corporis et sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia* ([Strassburg?] 1557), along with which Ponet had printed another work on the Lord's Supper written by Rathramnus (wrongly called Bertramus), a monk of Corbie and participant in the first controversy over the Eucharist around the middle of the ninth century. Ponet was a friend of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI; but, unlike Cranmer, he fled from England on the accession of Mary and died in Strassburg as an exile.

The *Anti-Lutherus* by the learned Josse Clichtove (Jodocus Clichtoveus), the "maillet de Luther" and perhaps the earliest and most powerful French leader of the anti-reformers of the sixteenth century, is accessible now in an edition of 1525 (first edition 1524). Another interesting anti-Lutheran work written half a century later is Caspar (Kaspar) Franck's *Rettung vnd Erklärung dess heyligen allgemeinen Tridentischen Concilij . . .* (Ingolstadt, Wolfgang Eder, 1583). Kaspar Franck was the son of a Lutheran teacher, but, under the influence of Martin Eisengrein, one of the founders of the present library of the University of Munich, he became a Catholic priest in 1568 and later a much esteemed professor and rector of the University of Ingolstadt in Bavaria. Kaspar Franck's *Rettung* is a polemic against the Lutheran Martin Chemnitz' most influential criticism of the Council of Trent, *Examen Concilii Tridentini*, a work which

had appeared in four volumes between 1563 and 1573. Evoking the authority of numerous Church Fathers, Franck fights above all against Chemnitz' "mutilation" of the Canon of Holy Scripture which was set up by the Council of Trent. He tries to show in detail why there is no reason for Chemnitz' excluding such books as those of Sirach, Judith, Tobit, and others from the Canonical writings of the Bible. Mention should also be made of a 1573 Rome edition of the *Canones* of the first three general congregations of the Jesuits, together with an Antwerp *Canones* of 1635. With the latter is bound the *Formulae* approved in the fourth general congregation and augmented in the sixth and seventh.

Turning to medieval works printed in the sixteenth century, two examples may be named: a 1518 Paris edition of Petrus Paludanus' (de la Palu) commentary on the fourth book of Peter Lombard's famous *Sententiarum libri quatuor*, dealing mainly with questions of the sacraments and of eschatology. Petrus Paludanus, whose portrait Fra Angelico has given us in St. Mark's in Florence, was an influential Vicar-General of the Dominicans and from 1329-1331 Patriarch of Jerusalem. His commentary on Peter Lombard is mainly directed against the anti-Thomistic commentary of another French Dominican of this time, Durandus de Sancto Porciano, thirteen of whose theses were condemned in 1333 but later defended by Benedict XII. With Petrus Paludanus' work, printed in 1518, are bound, in the Library's copy, two works of Hadrian VI, the Pope of Dutch birth, who died in 1523: his *Questiones in quartum sententiarum* (Paris, 1528) and *Quolibetice questiones* (Paris, 1527).

The last volume of the sixteenth century to be mentioned in this survey is an astrological work by the great Jewish commentator on the Bible, Abraham ben Meir ibn Ezra, the Hebrew philologist, poet, and astrologer (1089?-1167) who lived for

almost three decades the life of a restless wanderer in exile, in Italy, Africa, and France. Up to now the Library possessed of his astrological writings only a modern edition of his *ראשית חכמה* (Reshit Hochmah), *The Beginning of Wisdom*, edited by Raphael Levy and Francisco Cantera (Baltimore, 1939). Now Abraham ibn Ezra's *ספר המולדות* (Sefer ha-moladoth, The Book of Nativities) has been acquired in a Latin translation by the German Johannes Eichmann who translated his family name into the Greek "Dryander." The full title which Eichmann gave the work is: *De nativitatibus hoc est, de duodecim domiciliorum caeli figurarum significatione, ad iudicariam astrologiam, non solum utilis sed & necessarius plane liber, pristino suo nitori restitutus* (Cologne, 1537).

Of modern editions of other medieval and pre-medieval religious documents there may be listed: a German translation of non-legal excerpts from the Talmud Yerushalmi, *Der Jerusalemische Talmud in seinen haggadischen Bestandtheilen*, for the first time translated into German by the well-known Hebraist August Wünsche, published in Zurich in 1880, and Wünsche's *Der Kuss in Bibel, Talmud und Midrasch*, which appeared in Breslau in 1911; the first edition of Abraham Berliner's attractive treatise *Aus dem inneren Leben der deutschen Juden im Mittelalter* (Berlin, 1871), for which Berliner made use of unpublished medieval manuscripts of the Royal Library at Munich, of the Halberstam-Luzzatto collections, and of the collections of his publisher, the book-dealer Julius Benzian.

From the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Century

The Alsatian theologian and humanist, Jacob Wimpfeling (Wimpfeling), of the early sixteenth century, who is said to be

one of the fathers of German historiography, wrote his *Catalogus episcoporum Argentinensium* (on the bishops of Strassburg) in 1507, but the edition of 1651 just purchased by the Library is the first printing of the work. Other theological publications of the seventeenth and later centuries recently acquired are the principal work of Herman Witsius, the irenic Dutch theologian, *De oeconomia foederum Dei cum hominibus*, second augmented and corrected edition (Leeuwarden, 1685), and the Geneva Protestant Bénédict Pictet's *De consensu, ac dissensu inter reformatos & Augustanae confessionis fratres* (Amsterdam, 1697). Witsius' book represents the major attempt at settling the long and embittered disputes between the adherents of Johannes Koch (Coccejus), the "federalists" (who explained all Christian religious ideas as expressions of original covenants between God and man) and the orthodox scholastics of the reformed Church in Holland. The chief work of Johann Kirchmann, the Lübeck philologist, *De annulis* (Leiden, 1672), touches only in part on theological questions. It is an erudite treatise on the types and uses of rings in antiquity and modern times. Equally learned is John Nichols' *Anecdotes, Biographical and Literary of the Late Mr. William Bowyer, Printer* (London, 1778). Bowyer was called the "learned printer" of philological and theological literature and was the author of the anonymous *Origin of Printing* (1774).

Richard Kidder's *A Help to the Smallest Children's More Easie Vnderstanding the Church-Catechism* (London, 1709) is one of the minor works of that once well-known English bishop and Hebraist. Of certain historical interest are two English sermons of the early eighteenth century, acquired in first editions. Both sermons were preached on November 22, 1709, the day of thanksgiving for the Duke of Marl-

borough's victory over the French in the battle of Malplaquet in the preceding September. One of the sermons was delivered before the University of Cambridge by John Edwards, the once much admired anti-Socinian Calvinist and theological critic of John Locke; the other before the House of Commons by Samuel Clarke, the friend of Isaac Newton and defender of Newtonian principles of epistemology against Leibnitz. Clarke strongly urges, in this sermon, "Unanimity among ourselves, as may convince our Enemies they can have no Hopes of putting an end to the War, but by consenting to such a Peace, as may be safe and lasting." Nicolas Sylvestre Bergier's *La Certitude des preuves du christianisme ou réfutation de l'examen critique des apologistes de la religion chrétienne* (the "refutation" of a work wrongly attributed to Nicolas Fréret) was purchased in the Paris edition of 1768. This book was once regarded as the greatest French apologetic writing of its time. It went through many editions but also evoked Voltaire's stinging reply, "Conseils raisonnables à un théologien."

Perhaps one of the last of the innumerable public religious disputes between Jews and converted Jewish Christians is recorded in a comparatively rare pamphlet by Abraham Berliner, published in 1914. It is a religious discussion which took place in July 1704 at the court of the Elector of Hanover who later became King George I of England. The Hebrew manuscript in which this dispute is described was written in 1721 in the home of one of the ancestors of the well-known Jewish family Hirsch in Halberstadt. Part of the manuscript was translated into German and edited at the request of Aron Hirsch. Characteristic of the spirit of eighteenth-century enlightenment in this manuscript is, for instance, the circumstance that neither the Christian abbot nor the rabbi regard the *Sohar*, the

principal work of Jewish mysticism, as "comprehensible."

Of American Judaica, a sermon by James K. Gutheim who, after the capture of New Orleans in 1862, refused to swear allegiance to the Union, perhaps deserves mention. Gutheim was said to be the best-known rabbi in New Orleans history. The sermon was delivered in May 1851 and deals with "Israel's mission" which is conventionally described as being the propagation of pure theism, morality, and peace.

The "German writings" of Paul de Lagarde, the nineteenth-century German theologian and Orientalist, whose anti-Semitism (detached from his spiritualizing Christian proselytism) was widely acclaimed by the Nazis, have been purchased in the last authoritative (5th) edition, *Deutsche Schriften Gesamtausgabe letzter Hand* (Göttingen, 1920), and in no fewer than six volumes of selections with introductions by National Socialists. In addition to these, a work by his wife, Anna, has been purchased: *Paul de Lagarde, Erinnerungen aus seinem Leben* (Göttingen, 1894); also *Lagardes Erinnerungen an Friedrich Rückert. Über einige Theologen, und was von ihnen zu lernen ist* (Göttingen, 1897), with a preface by Anna de Lagarde. In the second work Lagarde has a quotation from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, but adds (p. 118) that "dieser Litterat" is not fit for German hearts. Anna de Lagarde says in her preface that these memoirs were printed only for friends and not for sale.

Poems and sayings concerning Mohammed and Islam are collected in the comparatively rare work *Mahomed und sein Werk* (Hamburg, 1848); the author is the German poet and speculative philosopher, Georg Friedrich Daumer, whose many-sided intellectual activities have recently been explored in an excellent dissertation by Agnes Kühne, now a member of the faculty of the University of Rochester.

Philosophy of the Last Four Centuries

Although the influx of philosophical literature is noticeably much smaller than that of theological items, it is even more difficult to convey a proper impression of the variety of the intellectual tendencies represented by the new acquisitions in philosophy. From the seventeenth century may be listed such diverse specimens as a first edition of Descartes' *Principia philosophiae* (Amsterdam, Elzevir, 1644) and Thomas Cobbet's *A Fruitfull and Usefull Discourse Touching the Honour Due from Children to Parents, and the Duty of Parents toward Their Children* (London, 1656). Jean Pierre de Crousaz, the eclectic Swiss philosopher and educator who taught in Lausanne and Groningen in the earlier eighteenth century, was an opponent of Leibnitz' and Christian Wolff's rationalism as well as of Pierre Bayle's scepticism. His writings in the Library's collections have been augmented by a minor work, *Divers ouvrages* (Amsterdam, 1737). The most significant part of these two volumes of miscellaneous writings is, perhaps, the essay "Discours sur la pédanterie."

Among contemporary works instances are frequent in which a writer of one nationality has chosen his subject from the cultural history of another nation. For example, there are Piero Martinetti's *Hegel* (Milan, 1943); Henri Plard's *La Mystique d'Angelus Silesius* (Johann Scheffler), the poetical German mystic of the seventeenth century (Paris, 1943); and, from the Italian series, "Maestri del pensiero," Giulio Castiglioni's *Wundt*, 2nd ed. (Brescia, [1945]) and Romualdo Bizzari's *Condillac* (Brescia, [1945]). To these might be added *I Limiti del misticismo di Jakob Böhme* (Naples, [1936?]) by Emilia Nobile, *La Significación en la filosofía de Husserl* (Lima, 1942) by Elvira Flórez Pérez, and Søren Kierkegaard (Baarn, [1941]), a

study of the Danish philosopher by the Hollander, Maarten van Rhijn.

Contributions to a history of the concept of the Unconscious are made in Hans Ganz' *Das Unbewusste bei Leibniz in Beziehung zu modernen Theorien* (Zurich, 1917), arguing that the reality of the Unconscious was acknowledged as early as Leibnitz in his doctrine of memory and his discovery of the "petites perceptions." The old speculations on the problem of the *nihil* are taken up by Karl Dürr, professor of philosophy at the University of Zurich, in a dialogue of great charm, *Ist Etwas?* (Zurich, 1918); the dialogue arrives at the conclusion (p. 78) that all judgments concerning experience are incompatible with the hypothesis that nothing actually exists, but may the gods protect us from the delusion that we have solved the riddle hidden in the magic word "experience"!

FREETHINKING

A surprisingly large number of items on freethinking have been recently acquired. Paul Rée, whose influence on Friedrich Nietzsche has sometimes been grossly overrated, is represented now not only by his doctoral dissertation but also by his "nachgelassenes Werk," *Philosophie* (Berlin, 1903). In comparison with this work published two years after his death, Rée had called all his earlier books "immature," although to the outsider the difference may appear far less marked. The aphorisms on vanity are probably the best chapter of the book. The work also contains the reprint of a letter of 1897 in which Rée states that Nietzsche would have been a great writer if he had not been ill; but Nietzsche's thought was, in the eyes of Rée, not "Philosophieren" but "Delirieren." He confesses that he had never been able to read Nietzsche.

In addition to Emil Kaler's monograph on the socialist Wilhelm Weitling, the "wandering German-American tailor," the

Library has now acquired Kaler's strongly utilitarian *Die Moral der Zukunft, eine populäre Grundlegung derselben* (Vienna, 1889). The Library already possessed some specimens of the socialist work of Josef Dietzgen who once was introduced by Karl Marx to the Workers' Congress at The Hague in 1872 as "our philosopher" and who died in 1888 in Chicago. Friedrich Engels, in his *Ludwig Feuerbach und der Ausgang der klassischen deutschen Philosophie* (1927) p. 59, emphasized that the principle of a materialistic dialectic was discovered by Josef Dietzgen "independently of us and even of Hegel." The development and propagation of this socialist materialism is the aim of all the writings of Josef Dietzgen's son, Eugen Dietzgen, whose *Evolutionärer Materialismus und Marxismus, eine naturwissenschaftliche Erkenntnislehre und Weltanschauung* the Library has acquired in the Zurich edition of 1929; for dialectical materialism is here substituted "evolutionary materialism"; and for this as well as other reasons, as Eugen Dietzgen was sorry to notice, a number of leading Marxists have stigmatized the younger Dietzgen's philosophy as nothing but a "superpietätvolle Schrulle des filius von Josef Dietzgen."

Certainly much more colorful and lively than the few writings of Eugen Dietzgen are six recently purchased pamphlets by Oskar Klemich. Apart from the place and date of his birth (Dresden, December 13, 1845) and a few titles of his publications in Joseph Kürschner's *Deutscher Literatur-Kalender* for 1886-1895, there seems to be no information available on Klemich and his work beyond that included in the writings now acquired. It seems, therefore, not out of place to select a few facts concerning Klemich and his views from these six pamphlets, of which but one is available in any other American library, and none apparently in the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Klemich, though a Social Democrat, is not mentioned in Franz Mehring's four-volume *Geschichte der deutschen Sozialdemokratie* (Stuttgart, 1909), nor does there seem to be any reference to him in the numerous volumes of the socialist periodicals *Die neue Zeit* and *Sozialistische Monatshefte*. In fact he was in no way an important thinker, but being no less interesting than many well-known names among German freethinkers of the late nineteenth century, he certainly does not deserve such complete oblivion as has befallen him. On the title pages of his writings Klemich generally calls himself "Direktor der Handelsakademie" and "Präses der Gesellschaft für geistigen Fortschritt in Dresden." As the director of a business school he wrote books on cambistry, commodities of commerce, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping by double entry, and on calligraphy as well as on the coins of all countries of the globe, on the German language and on German spelling (he introduced in many of his publications a "neue Reichs-Ortografie," omitting, for instance, every unpronounced "h"); even a book on chess is to be found in the long list of his publications. Interest in Klemich, however, will be confined to his work as the editor of a periodical for "intellectual progress," *Blätter für geistigen Fortschritt*, and as the president of a society of freethinkers which obviously had few, if any, members outside of Dresden and Chemnitz. In his own periodical, in the *Chemnitzer freie Presse*, and in pamphlets frequently published by himself he brought out a considerable number of tracts on rather variegated topics of freethinking.

In his *Katechismus der Lehre von den Menschenpflichten*, (Dresden, [1876]), a "humanistic and materialistic" ethics, he gives, for example, some quite interesting reasons for his statement that suicide is, under certain circumstances, morally permissible, but not "self-killing" out of cow-

ardice, neglect of bodily needs ("ungenügende Körperpflege"), or overworking one's self. In his *Der Egoismus als Weltprinzip* (Dresden, Direktor Klemich Selbstverlag, 1877), he demands that "the reign of tyranny of Christendom, obsolete since 1800, must yield to the ancient pagan humanism in morals." His tract, *Der Nationalitätsdünkel, eine Studie für Mordspatrioten, Erbfeinde und sonstige Chauvinisten* (Dresden, Dir. Klemich' Selbstverlag, 1877), uses very strong language against chauvinism and stresses an argument even more familiar to the twentieth century, namely, that ultra-nationalism is especially cultivated by a "Weltgaunerthum" which is, in every respect, international, and in its greed is oblivious to the hunger of its own compatriots, wishing them to live on mere patriotism (p. 13). In a collection of 122 distichs, an elegiac "Spott-und Stachel-Gedicht" entitled *Wie du sein sollst* (Dresden, 1877), Klemich admits that some of his verses are really bad; but others are certainly not without punch, such as the recommendation that all true German sages emigrate from the country of poets and thinkers. These indubitably unpolished verses reveal in any case considerable acquaintance with contemporary philosophical thought; they even refer (p. 11) to the philosophy of biology of the Swiss-American Louis Agassiz.

On December 6, 1876, Klemich delivered a lecture in "Kemnitz" on "Die Entwicklung des Menschengeistes und das biogenetische Grundgesetz." On account of "some phrases" used in this address he was accused of "subversive tendencies" and arrested on the motion of the public prosecutor, Von Mangold. He thereupon dedicated to Von Mangold and the other judges of the heretics who had been indicted and sentenced during the Prussian "Kulturkampf" a pamphlet on Spinoza, *Leben und Lehre eines Ketzers* (Dresden, [1877]).

This tract, the enlarged version of an address delivered on the 200th anniversary of Spinoza's death, presents Spinoza in contrast to Hegel's, Salomon Maimon's, and Friedrich Novalis' interpretation "theoretically and practically" as an "atheist"; but, although this aspect of Klemich's interpretation of Spinoza is rather questionable, some of his popularizing explanations of the concept of "all-substance" are remarkably adroit and superior to ordinary attempts of this kind. In common with the semantic movement of the twentieth century, Klemich launched his most violent philosophical attacks against Aristotle. In a pamphlet *Aristoteles, ein Grundpfeiler der modernen Religionsformen als Stütze*

der Tyrannie, der Pfaffheit, der sozialen Despotie und ihrer Henkersknechte, 2d ed. (Dresden, Dir. Klemich's Verlag, 1878), he rejects Aristotle's philosophy on account of its complete "failure to understand nature," its "ignorance in astronomy, chemistry, medicine, physics and geography . . . its dealing in mere fancies." Moreover, as the very title of the tract indicates, Aristotle provided, Klemich thought, the main pillar of modern bigotry and social despotism; and in the text of the pamphlet Aristotle's denial of the rights of slaves and women is especially emphasized.

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